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30,145 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1980 Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, foggy early, cloudy later—5—1 (23-30). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 2-3 CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy, Temp. 3-NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 6-5 (22-41).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor
Algeria	4.00 Din	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.542 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	LE38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh	Lebanon	£.3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr	Tunisia	3.25 Din
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr	Yugoslavia	22 D

U.S. Vows Iran Sanctions Despite Soviet Veto at UN

Council Vote 10 to 2, With 2 Abstaining

BULLETIN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 24 (Reuters) — The General Assembly today adopted by a vote of 104-18 with 18 abstentions a resolution calling for *immediate*, unconditional and total withdrawal of "the foreign troops" in Afghanistan — meaning the Soviet forces.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (NYT) — The Soviet Union last night vetoed a U.S. resolution to cut off all shipments to Iran except for food and medicine in an effort to obtain the release of the 50 Americans held hostage in Tehran.

The vote in the Security Council was 10 to 2 with 2 abstaining. The United States had secured more than the needed nine votes for passage, but the no vote by the Soviet Union, one of five permanent members, was decisive.

Voting with the United States were Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Tunisia, Niger, Jamaica, the Philippines and Zambia. Voting against were the Soviet Union and East Germany. Bangladesh and Mexico abstained and China did not participate.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, called the Soviet action "an irresponsible exercise of its veto power."

[At emergency special session of the UN General Assembly, Third World and non-aligned countries today condemned the Soviet intervention and voiced their support for a resolution demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, United Press International reported].

The Soviet veto last night will not, however, affect the United States and at least some of its allies. They say that they have ample authority to act under a Security Council resolution adopted 11 to 0 on Dec. 31. That resolution said that if the U.S. hostages had not been released one week later, all countries should adopt measures under an article of the UN Charter providing for a trade embargo.

On Dec. 31, the Soviet Union abstained, hoping that President Carter would press for enactment of the treaty to curb strategic arms and maintain the atmosphere of detente. Mr. Carter's speech of Jan. 4 in response to the Soviet intervention freed Moscow from any inhibitions about vetoing the sanctions proposal.

The United States had held back on the vote for two consecutive

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International

Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky votes "no" Sunday in the Security Council ballot on economic sanctions against Iran.

Talks Held With Allies In Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (IHT) — The State Department said today it would go ahead with unilateral sanctions against Iran despite the Soviet veto last night of such a move in the UN Security Council.

Describing the veto as "cynical act which once again proves Soviet contempt for international law," State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said, "We will act as though the resolution had been put into effect."

And the White House today said that the United States will work with other countries during the next several days to seek to implement sanctions against Iran for its refusal to free the 50 U.S. hostages held in Tehran since Nov. 4.

• Ghotbzadeh warns other nations not to back U.S. sanctions. Page 2.

The Security Council voted 10-2 last night for the sanctions, but the U.S.-sponsored measure was vetoed by the Soviet Union. The resolution called for the end of all commercial sales to Iran, with the exception of food and medicine, and a reduction in the level of diplomatic contacts with that government.

Mr. Carter said that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is in Europe discussing sanctions against Iran with European allies. Mr. Christopher is to return to Washington in mid-week, after which President Carter will be making his specific moves, he said.

"We intend to go ahead," Hodding Carter said, "the United States is prepared to follow through and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ndhi, abinet Office India

by Michael Kaufman

DELHI, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Minister Indira Gandhi and her Cabinet ministers took aths of office today and bework as foreign crisis and docontroversy loomed over the situation.

colorful ceremony that unred the cultural diversity of ntry, Mrs. Gandhi "solemnrmed" her allegiance to the ution. Some of her ministers ed in English and some in as the oath of office was put by President Sanjiva Redme wore Western suits and ore dhotis, the white sheets d around and between the here were turbans and white pun caps. Mrs. Gandhi wore ndent crimson and yellow

e were no surprises on the ministers she submitted for earing in. For the most part, ninees were men with no nareputations nor previous experience.

e notable than those named hose of her former prominent s who did not receive port-The two former ministers losely associated with the pe-Mrs. Gandhi's state of emerrule, Bansi Lal, who headed e, and V.C. Shukla, who had inister of information and casting, were given no posts.

Repented and Returned

among the missing was Bahuguna, who had been a er under Mrs. Gandhi and in vernments of Morarji Desai haran Singh that followed her r. Bahuguna, who denounced Gandhi as she slipped from repented his apostasy and ned to her party just before the election campaign.

other man whose name did gure in today's list was C.M. ien, a staunch loyalist of Mrs. who lost his bid for re-electn a tough New Delhi contest. believed that Mrs. Gandhi will Mr. Stephen to run in a by-in one of the two constiies where she ran and won and by law she will have to surDespite his loss, he reeligible for a Cabinet nomi-

Gandhi left seven Cabinet ns unfilled, including the imt ministries of defense, indusl labor. It was reported that portfolios will be distributed next few weeks.

man she named to be minisexternal affairs, who will be sible for foreign policy, is arasimha Rao, who had been ief minister for the state of a Pradesh. He is a poet and a who has no great experience ign policy and some diplonew in his appointment a conon of their suspicions that Gandhi intends to shape forolicy herself.

important post of home (inminister, with its responsibilr the police and relations e various Indian states, went ni Zail Zing, a former chief

ntinued on Page 2, Col. 1)

o's Condition d Good, but eration Fails

GRADE, Jan. 14 (AP) — Yu-President Tito, 87, was in ondition today, his doctors ced, but surgery on his left s not successful, they said.

general condition of Presito is good," a statement is-an eight-member medical eclared, adding that "the defect has not been achieved" rday's "surgical intervention d vessels of the left leg."

tatement said that the operad brought only "temporary ment."

cardiovascular expert Mirebakey, who examined Mar-to at the Yugoslav leader's treat in Slovenia, described blem as a circulation block-the aging president's lower

Gold Surges Record $657

NDON, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — rice of gold surged today, trading here at a record $657 an ounce, up $34.50 Friday's late level.

d soared to a record $660 nce at the afternoon fixing up from $623 at Friday's oon fixing. In later trading, however, the price eased to bid, $660 asked, compared Friday's close of $620-625.

y: Page 7.



Associated Press

India's President Sanjiva Reddy greets Indira Gandhi after she was sworn in as prime minister.

Economic and Military Help Over 2 Years

U.S. Offers Pakistan $400 Million in Aid

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The United States has offered Pakistan a tentative two-year economic and military aid package worth about $400 million to help it meet the threat posed to its security by the recent Soviet military intervention in neighboring Afghanistan, administration officials said yesterday.

The initial details of high-level discussions between Pakistan and the United States Saturday came to light as President Carter dispatched two senior State Department officials to Europe yesterday to discuss further steps in both the Afghan and Iranian crisis with major Western allies. An item to be covered by the two men, Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher and the under secretary for economic affairs, Richard Cooper, will be European participation in the emergency aid program for Pakistan.

The Christopher mission is taking place as the Carter administration plans this week to study the possibility of a new Carter "doctrine" for the Middle East and South Asia to counter Soviet moves in the area.

A draft speech, written by Zbigniew Brzezinski's National Security Council staff, is already circulating at the White House and is said by officials to have the general endorsement of political advisers who like the idea of Mr. Carter's using the Soviet moves into Afghanistan, and the continuing problems in Iran, to appear to be taking firm actions, such as Truman did in 1947-48 at the height of the Cold War.

But the State Department has not yet had a chance to make any detailed comments on the ideas, which are said to pull together the U.S. interests in the region, its determination to safeguard the countries in the area, and to offer protection in the future.

The concern at the State Department is not to dramatize the situation in such a way as to make other countries see the problem strictly as a Soviet-U.S. clash. To secure the support of countries in the area, it is better to avoid such perceptions, some department officials have said.

White House officials said that Mr. Carter might make a separate speech on the matter or include its contents in his State of the Union address on Jan. 23.

In his first major public appearance since the Afghanistan crisis, the president told a group of some 2,000 small businessmen here last night that he would continue to follow a hard line on trade and commerce with the Russians.

"Under even the best of circumstances, normal trade will not soon be resumed with the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr. Carter was warmly received by the group, here for the weeklong White House Conference on Small Business, and received sustained applause when, in his only reference to possible military action, he said, "We will protect the interests of the United States using whatever action is required."

Talks With Pakistanis

Officials said that in the meetings held Saturday by Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with a Pakistani delegation headed by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, the U.S. side said it was considering a supplemental appropriation to the aid bill for the current fiscal year of about $200 million in economic and military assistance and another $200 million for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 and ends in 1981.

The current U.S. thinking is to divide the aid evenly between economic assistance and credits toward the purchase of U.S. military hardware. No outright grants are contemplated.

The equipment, moreover, is said to be limited to defensive arms, such as anti-tank weapons, infantry weapons and equipment, and artillery and armor to bolster Pakistan's frontiers with Afghanistan, and not to include new aircraft that could endanger India.

Administration officials said they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Italian Jetliner Is Hijacked on Flight to Tunis

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 14 (UPI) — A hijacker demanding the release of 25 political prisoners in Tunisia today seized an Alitalia DC-9 jetliner with 87 persons aboard and forced it to land at Palermo's Punta Raisi airport after attempts to land at Tripoli, Libya, and at Malta failed.

An Alitalia spokesman said: "As far as we know, there is only one hijacker aboard." But there were also reports from Rome's Fiumicino airport that there might be more than one assailant and that they were French-speaking.

The spokesman said the hijacking occurred after Alitalia's Flight AZ-864, with 81 passengers and 6 crew, took off from Fiumicino at 4:21 p.m., heading for Tunis.

"As far as we know," the spokesman said, "the hijacking took place somewhere over Malta and the captain was first ordered to fly to Tripoli. But he could not land there because of a severe sandstorm."

Then, after being refused permission to land at Malta, the aircraft went to Palermo, where state police units were placed on alert.

In Striking Distance of Oil Fields

10,000 Soviet Troops Said To Move to Iranian Border

From Agency Dispatches

KABUL, Afghanistan, Jan. 14 — A Soviet division of at least 10,000 troops has taken up position along Afghanistan's border with Iran within striking distance of Iran's oil fields, Western diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said the 66th Motorized Rifle Division, one of an estimated seven Soviet divisions that include about 85,000 troops in Afghanistan, had taken the position within the past couple of days.

A military analyst said the troops were not fulfilling any defensive purpose because there was no military threat posed from Iran. He discounted the possibility that a Soviet division would have taken up the positions merely to block lines of supplies to guerrillas.

Asked whether he believed the division was poised for possible offensive action against Iran, he said, "That is my conclusion." He added, "If they want to do it, there's nothing the United States can do to stop them. There just aren't enough American troops in the area and it would taken them 24 hours to get them there."

He said it would take an armored Soviet column about three hours to race from the border to Iran's oil fields on the Gulf.

The full battle strength for a motorized rifle division is 12,000, so the 10,000 estimate on troops strength for the 66th is considered conservative. The 66th Division previously had been reported deployed in and around Herat, a provincial city close to the Iranian border, and in Shindand further south, a major air base.

Communications Cut

There was no independent means of confirming the report of the Soviet troop buildup on the Iranian border. Communications with Herat are completely cut.

Despite Pakistani newspaper reports that Soviet troops were moving into positions south of Kandahar close to the Pakistan border, the Western analyst said there was no evidence to support the report.

Correspondents who have entered Afghanistan from Pakistan via the southern route that leads through Kandahar to Kabul also said there were no signs of a Soviet buildup there.

Soviet troops reaching the Iranian border areas are believed to have entered Afghanistan via Torghundi, just north of Herat. A paved, all-weather road, one of the few in the country, leads from the Soviet border to Herat.

In Moscow, after a guarded delay, the Soviet Union has reacted with anger and alarm to President Carter's suggested boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympics in reprisal for the Afghanistan intervention.

Retaliation Hinted

The newspaper Sovietsky Sport declared in the first official acknowledgement of the question that the administration's suggestion was political blackmail aimed at "undermining international detente and seriously aggravating Soviet-American relations."

Meanwhile, sources here say they believe the Soviet sports command has recently hinted to foreign officials that a U.S. boycott of the games could open the door to retaliatory boycotts of the 1984 games in Los Angeles. But it was impossible to confirm these reports.

Tass reported today that Hafizullah Amin, the Afghan leader ousted and killed in a Soviet-backed coup Dec. 27, personally ordered his predecessor, President Nur Mohammed Taraki, strangled. Tass said the details of Taraki's death

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Iran Orders Immediate Expulsion Of U.S. Journalists, Warns Others

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 — The ruling Revolutionary Council tonight ordered that all U.S. journalists must leave Iran immediately and that there operations in the country must cease. Oil Minister Ali Akhbar Moinfar, deputy spokesman of the council, further warned that there might be a similar order against French, British and West German correspondents.

"The foreign [American] journalists have been misusing our kind cooperation and freedom we have given them," Mr. Moinfar said in a statement from the council. "They have used this against our revolution and we are going to expel all American correspondents effective immediately. The rest of the Western journalists, such as French, [West] German and British can stay. But we give them a strong warning that if they send anything but the truth about the news they will be expelled as well."

Later, he said that all non-Iranian employees of U.S. news agencies, newspapers and broadcast operations must leave Iran and that their Iranian employees must stop working for them. There are about 300 foreign correspondents in Iran, of whom about 100 are from the United States.

The order followed statements by officials of the Ministry of National Guidance — formerly the Ministry of Information — that the positions of journalists from the United States, Britain and West Germany were being reviewed. Sources said that a motion debated in the council was for the immediate expulsion of journalists from Britain and West Germany, as well as those from the United States.

Iran expelled 18 foreign journalists between July and September. It allowed the entry of many other journalists after militants seized the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 and took hostages.

Yellowstone Park Sits on Hot, Molten Rock

Underground Reservoir of Lava Called an Explosive Time Bomb

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Under Yellowstone Park, recently accumulated evidence indicates the presence of a swelling reservoir of hot, and probably molten, rock that extends down more than 150 miles. This is regarded by some scientists as a time bomb that is destined to erupt volcanically, perhaps explosively.

Over the last two million years, explosive eruptions at Yellowstone have not only blanketed the region with lava but have also spread airborne volcanic debris as far as Texas and California. Continuing subterranean activity in the region indicates that such eruptions are not ended.

At a symposium in San Francisco last month on Yellowstone and relics of former volcanic activity along the neighboring Snake River Valley, it was proposed, nevertheless, that new eruptions would probably be preceded by such warning signs as intensified earthquake activity and geysering. As it is, the area is sometimes shaken by severe earthquakes, such as the destructive one in 1975 under Hebgen Lake, a few miles northwest of Yellowstone National Park.

Studies of the area were initiated in 1972 after Dr. Jason Morgan of Princeton University proposed that Yellowstone, with its geysers and boiling mudpots, lies over a "plume" of molten rock rising slowly from great depth to beneath the rigid surface of the earth. Such plumes, he suggested, originate almost 3,000 miles down in the boundary region between the earth's liquid core and the more solid, enveloping mantle.

Dr. Morgan proposed that plumes, rising and spreading beneath Iceland and other key locations, account for such monumental movements as the splitting apart of the North Atlantic floor that gradually increases the distance between Europe and North America.

Furthermore, according to an hypothesis of Dr. Tuzo Wilson of the University of Toronto, as a continental or oceanic plate moves across such a plume, a trail of volcanic features is erupted onto the earth's surface.

Foremost Question

If the plume theory could be confirmed, it would resolve what for many is the foremost problem in earth science: What pushes the great plates of the earth's surface in various directions, forming new mountains, causing earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and creating new ore deposits?

This would explain the formation of the Hawaiian chain, with the youngest island — the only one now active volcanically — at its southeast end and the other islands progressively older to the northwest.

Dr. Morgan pointed to a similar trail of volcanic activity across southern Idaho, culminating at its eastern end in the currently active region of Yellowstone Park. The trail lies along the Snake River Plain.

At the San Francisco meeting, organized by the American Geophysical Union, 28 reports were presented on recent investigations of Yellowstone and the Snake River Plain.

That a great subterranean reservoir of hot, and probably molten, rock lies there was deduced from recordings of earthquake waves that had traversed that region at various depths. Dr. Robert Smith of the University of Utah, a leader of the project, reported that 220 seismographs had been used for observations at more than 1,000 sites.

It was concluded that the reservoir of unusually hot rock does not extend much below 150 miles, implying that the feature is not a plume rising a thousand miles or more.

A report by Dr. Harmon Craig of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif., described worldwide measurements in volcanic rocks of helium 3 abundances relative to those of helium 4.

Helium 3 is a primordial form of helium. Helium 4 is normally a product of radioactive decay. Since helium is an extremely light gas, both forms steadily escape from the earth's gravity. Because helium 3 is not replenished by any natural process, it is greatly depleted in rocks that have been near enough to the earth's surface for the gas to escape. Those rocks with unusually high levels of helium 3 are assumed to have arrived recently from great depth.

In crustal rocks, Dr. Craig said, the helium 3-to-helium 4 ratio is only 0.1 times higher than that in the atmosphere. In rocks that have erupted along the margins of a crustal plate, the Russians have reported helium 3-to-helium 4 excess ratios of 5.7 and 6.1.

Yet in Yellowstone ratios as high as 16.5 have been found. On the Reykjanes Ridge in the mid-Atlantic, assumed by plume theory proponents to have been produced by the same deep upwelling that created Iceland, the ratio is 13.5, as against 8 or 9 elsewhere on mid-ocean ridges. Because of the high ratio in Yellowstone, Dr. Craig said, it may sit atop "a pipeline straight down into the mantle."

That the volcanic eruptions of the Snake River Plain were formed by movement of North America over a hot spot is indicated by the timetable and direction of their formation. The motion of the continent relative to the earth's deep interior is calculated to have been to the southwest at 1.8 inches a year.

The oldest volcanics, which erupted about 15 million years ago, are at the southwest extremity of the plain and become progressively younger towards Yellowstone. The last great eruptions at Yellowstone apparently ended about 600,000 years ago.

The volcano then collapsed, forming the 40-mile-wide basin, or caldera, that embraces much of Yellowstone. A variety of heat-flow, gravity and magnetic measurements, as well as the seismic evidence, indicate the presence of hot rock there.

That fresh intrusions of molten rock may be swelling the reservoir is indicated by the steady rising of one dome on the caldera floor. Its rate, Smith said, "is about the growth rate of your fingernail."

The chief change, however, is a stretching of the landscape along a southwest-northeast axis — the direction of continental drift linked to formation of the Snake River volcanics.

Dr. Harold Prostka of Colorado State University told the meeting that, from what is now known of Yellowstone and the Snake River Plain, major volcanic eruptions "could be expected sometime during the next three to five million years.

U.S. Said to Detect Signals Of Suspected Atomic Blast

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — Early warning radar antennas operated by the Air Force picked up the signals Sept. 22 of what many scientists suspect was an atomic explosion in the atmosphere near South Africa.

Carter administration sources said that the radar may have witnessed the echoes of the shock waves from a nuclear explosion as they moved rapidly through the layers of clouds in the upper atmosphere. If an atomic explosion had taken place in the atmosphere, it could have transmitted shock waves through the upper atmosphere that would be carried halfway around the world.

"What we have is a very tenuous piece of data," a source said. "It could be that thunderstorms and atmospheric disturbances that had nothing to do with an atomic explosion were giving us the radar signals we got."

Double Pulse

The trouble is, the source said, the radar echoes were picked up by the Air Force at about the same time on Sept. 22 that a Vela satellite saw the double pulse of light in the atmosphere that is the unmistakable signature of a nuclear explosion. The twin light spike occurs when the fireball briefly disappears as the shock wave makes it opaque, then reappears when the shock wave dissipates.

The Carter administration has not revealed the fact that radar echoes were also picked up about the same time as the Vela sightings, in part because the radar signals were ambiguous.

Apparently, electrical storms can also account for radar echoes of the kind the Air Force picked up the night of Sept. 22, when the suspected nuclear explosion took place. For this reason alone, the administration has kept silent about the radar echoes being confirmation that a nuclear explosion indeed had taken place.

Missing Link

The missing link in the puzzle is confirming evidence beyond the observation of the Vela satellite. What scientists have really looked for is the radioactive fallout from an explosion, which should have shown up in the rainwater in the Southern hemisphere. But none has shown up in quantities that would be convincing evidence of a nuclear test.

The White House Office of Science Policy is preparing a report on the event that may be made public this week. A draft of the report is understood to have been circulated among members of the National Security Council late last week for comment.

U.S. Offering Pakistan Aid For Economy and Military

(Continued from Page 1)

were uncertain what Pakistan's response will be, whether President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq will view the total as inadequate. The Pakistanis also discussed revising the 1959 executive security agreement and making it into a mutual defense treaty, but the U.S. side believes the 1959 accord, with its provision for possible U.S. armed intervention in case of an attack on Pakistan, is sufficient.

To give any assistance to Pakistan, a waiver will be sought from Congress, officials said. Under current law, Pakistan is ineligible for aid because of reports it is seeking to develop nuclear weapons.

A decision to provide Pakistan with both economic and military assistance in the amounts discussed would mark a significant shift in U.S. policy, even though it is uncertain that Islamabad will find it sufficient.

Because of its nuclear program, all assistance was canceled last spring, causing a major rift with the Pakistanis. Before that, Pakistan was receiving about $45 million in economic aid, and no military assistance.

Pakistan had been a major recipient of U.S. military aid in the 1950s and 1960s, when it was seen by the United States as a major Asian bulwark against both the Soviet Union and China.

But since 1971, when India and Pakistan went to war over the eventual secession of East Pakistan, which became known as Bangladesh, no U.S. military aid, with the exception of some training, has been given to either India or Pakistan. The Pakistanis have been allowed, however, on a case-by-case basis, to purchase arms through commercial channels.

Kissinger Urges U.S. to Consider Bases in Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The United States should consider establishing air and naval bases in Pakistan as a way of defending that nation against possible Soviet aggression, Henry Kissinger said yesterday.

The former secretary of state said that the establishment of such bases in Pakistan would show U.S. resolve without appearing to threaten neighboring India, which has fought several wars with Pakistan. The bases would be in addition to arms sales, he said.

Noting that Pakistan was "now at the front line of the Soviet advance," Mr. Kissinger said it was hard to imagine that the United States could give enough arms to Pakistan to enable it to resist alone.

Speaking on a television interview program, he also defended President Carter's decision to halt grain shipments to the Soviet Union following the intervention in Afghanistan.

Explosives Cache Raided in Ireland

DUNDALK, Ireland, Jan. 14 (AP) — Police uncovered a major guerrilla cache of explosives in a rundown house near this town close to the border with Northern Ireland, authorities reported last night.

A police spokesman said the cache, uncovered Saturday, included 700 pounds of explosives, several mortars, 30 Soviet-made rockets and 10 primed 100-pound bombs in milk churns, of the kind frequently used by guerrillas to ambush British Army patrols along the 300-mile border.

It was the third big guerrilla dump seized in a month and followed military intelligence reports in the British province that the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing was planning a new bombing offensive.

Russians Provoke Smoldering Resentment

By James P. Sterba

KABUL, Afghanistan, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Every night at about 10:30, Kabul starts to rattle. The icy night air fills with a rapid staccato clapping of steel grinding against pavement. It is the sound of Russian tank crews commuting to their second-shift jobs.

They turn off their engines and douse their lights at strategic intersections and key government buildings as truckloads of shivering Soviet soldiers pull up outside the residences of senior government officials. They wait in the dark and watch. An hour before daybreak, they rumble back out of town toward the suburbs of fire-support bases, staging camps, and tank and truck parks along the roadsides where about 16,000 Soviet troops have taken up more or less permanent domicile around Kabul.

Judging from the mounds of supplies and hundreds of trucks full of equipment, they have not come to visit. After the 11 p.m. curfew, Soviet truck and armored car convoys are the only things that move in Kabul.



Soviet armored vehicles stand in line outside the city limits of Kabul

Run All Night

Many Afghans, in the presence of Americans, make spiteful jokes about the Russians. "They are like dogs," an Afghan government official said in a remark that was not solicited. "They sleep all day and they run all night."

Kabul has remained calm for the last week, but there is already a smoldering resentment of the Soviet presence that has caused Western diplomats and Europeans to quickly identify themselves while out shoping as not being Russian. The extent of anti-Soviet sentiment is impossible to judge. An Afghan tourist official was asked how many of his friends welcomed the Soviet presence. He replied:

"I would say about 30 percent do. But if you ask me tomorrow, I will probably say 29 percent."

A few middle-level Afghan government officials have told their close friends in the Asian diplomatic community here that Soviet officials and military officers have dropped all pretense of being invited guests and simply order Afghans around.

Russian Expletives

Children in the street have learned the Russian words for several expletives and have been heard shouting them at the occasional truckload of Soviet troops passing through Kabul in the daytime. Soviet civilians, out shopping, draw stares. Shopkeepers, talking to Americans, point out Russians on the street and mock their walk and speech.

Kabul's bazaars, laden with Western watches, radios, and electronic gadgets lure small groups of Russian soldiers who appear to be making short side trips from official duties to stock up on these items. But they have only Soviet rubles to spend and most shopkeepers refuse to accept them. A few black market money changers have been offering 10 Afghanis for two rubles — an exchange rate of only about one-tenth the official rate. There have been reports of some soldiers selling weapons to get local currency.

An Asian diplomat said that a shopkeeper friend told him two days ago that two Soviet soldiers offered to trade a rifle and a pistol for two Swiss watches. The weapons, he said, were not the soldiers' own. They had been confiscated from Afghan troops by the Russians.

Diplomats here say that more than a dozen Soviet generals have been spotted in Kabul in the last week coming and going from various ministries, military encampments, and the huge Soviet Embassy complex on the southern edge of town.

The two main airfields near Kabul continue to be beehives of Soviet activity. At Bagram, 25 miles north of Kabul, Soviet MiG jets take off and land hourly, while transport planes ferry in military hardware and supplies. At the Kabul Airport, more than two dozen Soviet transports arrived Friday to disgorge crates of supplies that have begun to stack up despite round-the-clock movement of truck convoys moving in the out.

The Soviet troops remain extremely camera shy. Several Western photographers have been detained and their film confiscated by Soviet troops in the last week. On Friday, CBS television film newsmen were stopped by Soviet soldiers on the road north of Kabul and ordered out of their car. The soldiers then fired several rifle bursts over their heads and into the ground in front of them.

$234 Million More

UN Refugee Official to As Aid for New Emergencies

GENEVA, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Poul Hartling, said today that he was confronted with "emergency situations" that called for a doubling of the $234 millions programmed in October for aid to the homeless this year.

Mr. Hartling announced at a press briefing that he would appeal soon to the international community for $30 million in cash and $25 million in food for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

In October, $12 million had been allocated by his office for a 12-month aid program for the Afghan refugees, who then numbered 230,000. But this sum was "clearly inadequate," Mr. Hartling said, because of the new influx of Afghans into Pakistan following the entry of Soviet forces into their country.

Rhodesian Repatriation

The Pakistani government has now registered 420,000 Afghan refugees, Mr. Hartling, a former Danish premier, said. He indicated, however, that this official count could be well below the actual total.

The high commissioner said that he had issued an appeal today for $22 million to meet the emerg call on his office to speed the tr triation of black Rhodesians h refugee camps in Botswana, Zam and Mozambique. The return about 200,000 refugees in time vote in the Feb. 27 elections is "integral part of the peace proce under the London accord read by the contending parties in Rho sia, the United Nations offi stressed.

A further appeal for funds is to be made in favor of the Cam dian refugees in Thailand, wh Mr. Hartling said, the situation mains dramatic." There are 137,000 cambodians in three h ing centers in Thailand.

Last November, an eight-m program of $60 million was dra for the Cambodian refugees Thailand. The program will have to be expanded to about million over 12 months, the commissioner said.

Putting the world total of gees and displaced persons at tween 10 and 12 million, Mr. tling said that "what is particul worrying to me is that the num and the needs of refugees appe be constantly increasing."

UN Action Against Iran Vetoed by Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

nights to explore a proposal from Tehran. In what has been described as very ambiguous language, Iran indicated that it might release the hostages in exchange for a UN stamp of legitimacy on its claims for the deposed shah and his wealth as well as an international commission to examine Iran's grievances against its former ruler and the United States.

According to a high UN official, Iran and the United States are deadlocked over the issue of timing. Iran wants the commission of inquiry to be named and hold hearings in Iran as quickly as possible. The authorities there would release the hostages only after the commission's report was written. The United States, however, insists that the hostages be released simultaneously with its agreement to a commission, UN sources say.

Takes Responsibility

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The Soviet Union took responsibility today for vetoing the Security Council resolution on economic sanctions against Iran, saying that it would have "dealt a blow to the Iranian revolution."

Tass said in a dispatch from New York:

"The actions which the U.S.A. is now taking in the international arena and statements by U.S. officials, including the very highest ones, indicate that U.S. policy as a whole is taking on a slant increasingly hostile to the interests of universal peace, detente and cooperation between states.

"Today this policy of interference in internal affairs and trampling the rights of [other] nations manifests itself with regard to Iran — tomorrow, with regard to other sovereign states."

Against Boycott

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — Argentina will not go along with the U.S.-led grain embargo against the Soviet Union, Agriculture Secretary Jorge Zorreg ta said today.

He said that Argentina's posi on the boycott seemed to have b misinterpreted by U.S. offici The market alone would decide destination of Argentine grain, said.

Quake Shakes Ethiopia

HAGFORS, Sweden, Jan. 14, (Reuters) — An earthquake shook the north coast of Ethiopia today, The Swedish National Defence Research Institute Observatory said. A

Soviet Mov To Border

(Continued from Page 1)

were established in an investiga by the new government, now h ed by Babrak Karmal.

For the first time, the report Taraki had been held under h arrest for three weeks following overthrow on Sept. 16, 197 days after Taraki's visit with President Leonid Brezhnev in cow.

At the time of the ove Tass quoted Kabul Radio as Taraki had resigned as head ernment and of the People cratic Party of Afghan health reasons.

A day later, Mr. Brezhn Soviet Premier Alexei Kosyg Amin a telegram of congratula and called for the further dev ment of fraternal relations. Amin's own ouster, the Soviet has charged he was a CIA agen

The Carter administration, w while, has received reports of fighting between Soviet force Afghan Army units, intelligen ficials said yesterday.

The aides said the report tained from sources within the Afghan military, indicate Moscow is having serious tr gaining the cooperation of armed forces in putting dow Moslem revolt in the country.

An official said the admin tion had recently received very able reports of at least three fights between Soviet forces an ghan units that were previ thought to be under the contr President Karmal. The most matic, they said, occurred t town of Balla Hissar on J when Soviet forces asked th ghan Army's 26th Parachut ment to disarm.

The regiment is said to refused and Soviet forces a ported to have annihilated the killing or capturing 700 sol According to the official, the ment has been officially disb by the Ministry of Defense in bul and Soviet soldiers are s control Balla Hissar.

Evidence of fighting betwee viet and Afghan government has led some intelligence ad conclude that Moscow could tually be forced to take on m the burden of coping with Moslem insurgents. The A Army, which last year numb more than 100,000, is said to dwindled to less than 60,000 Washington has received sever ports of defections from g ment units to the rebels.

Military analysts believe th addition to securing major and strategic roads in the co the Soviet Army has begun to and equip a new Afghan Army would be more responsive to from the Karmal government Moscow.

Rebels Claim Successes

Western diplomats in Pesh Pakistan, said today that S troops appear to have taken co of all major towns and highway Afghanistan. But the diplom confirmed that the Soviet fo and Afghan government troops still subject to hit-and-run har ment by Moslem rebels' virtu throughout the country.

Rebel leaders, however, claim some successes in the eastern p inces. Mohammed Khalil, a le of the rebel group Jamiat-e-Isl or the Islamic Society, said fig has raged since Jan. 8 bet 5,000 rebel forces and 6,000 Af troops in the province of Kunar

He said the rebels had held regular Afghan units encircle the provincial capital of Chagh for six months until they launche massive counteroffensive direc by Soviet commanders six days a

Tass said today that U.S. auth ities were to blame for a bomb tack at the New York offices Aeroflot that injured three perso

Warns Nations Not to Back Possible Sanctions by U.S.

Ghotbzadeh Says Iran Could Hold Hostages 'Forever'

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 — Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said today that Iran could hold the American hostages "more or less forever." At the same time, the militants occupying the U.S. Embassy told an American reporter that they are "willing to hold out for the rest of their lives" if necessary to win extradition of the deposed shah.

Alex Paen, of the Los Angeles radio station KMPC, said the militants reiterated that the fate of the hostages rests with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. "They said that when the imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] decides trials should begin, they will proceed," he quoted them as saying.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, in southern Iran to begin his campaign in Iran's first presidential contest on Jan. 25, condemned U.S. attempts to seek economic sanctions against Iran as "stubborn and baseless" and warned other nations not to get involved.

He said that support of the U.S. proposals "may blur our relations with the respective governments." He did not name any of the countries that voted for the U.S.-initiated resolution calling for the sanctions nor did he refer to the Soviet veto that killed the U.S. resolution in the Security Council late yesterday.

His statement, carried by the official Pars news agency, was that Iran notified the United Nations that "the verdict of the Security Council and any organs of the United Nations which are not in line with the justified demands of the Iranian people, is not accepted by us and is considered null and void."

In remarks at a news conference early today, Mr. Ghotbzadeh ruled out the release of the American hostages before the shah's extradition and declared that Iran would wait "more or less forever" until the United States accepted its demand. He said there has been no opposition from Ayatollah Khomeini to his diplomatic efforts at the United Nations and elsewhere, even though the ayatollah refused to see UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on his recent trip to Iran.

In Washington, White House press secretary Jody Powell today ruled out any possibility that the United States would return the deposed shah to Iran and said it "does not make sense" for such demands to continue.

Pakistan's foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shahi, returning to Pakistan from Washington after talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, met with Mr. Ghotbzadeh briefly at Tehran airport during a stopover, a Pakistani diplomatic source said.

Russia Denounced

Mr. Ghotbzadeh denounced the Soviet invasion of neighboring Afghanistan; that followed a sharp attack on the Soviet Union by Ayatollah Khomeini, in reaction to a Soviet diplomat's reported remarks.

Pars quoted the Soviet charge d'affaires in Mexico as saying that Moscow was ready to give Iran military and other aid to fight the United States. The diplomat reportedly said Moscow would offer assistance "only if Khomeini asks for it." The ayatollah termed the remarks insulting and ordered the Foreign Ministry to convey his response to the Soviet Embassy in Tehran.

Iran was generally calm after the provincial violence that raged at the end of last week.

In the Turkish-speaking western province of Azerbaijan, members of the Revolutionary Guard patrolled the streets, keeping order as shops, schools and bazaars reopened.

In another development, a U.S. reporter said that embassy militants had told him the hostages will be allowed to hear a recorded broadcast of the Super Bowl football game, scheduled for Sunday in Los Angeles.

Meanwhile, Tehran radio quoted Oil Minister Ali Akhbar Moinfar as saying that Iran was planning to sign its first oil sales agreement with North Korea.

The Rev. Genie Moore, three other black ministers and their attorney, all from Houston, met with the militants holding the hostages and the U.S. Embassy to work out plans to hold a service for the hostages tomorrow, the birthday of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

U.S. to Impose Sanctions Against Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

increase the cost and pressure to Iran for the holding of hostages."

He said the United States has some indications that the measures already taken "have caused shortages and economic dislocation in Iran."

"Since we cannot read the minds of the jailers of the hostages, we have to do what we can to influence the authorities," he said. "What we have is a group of terrorists, acting with the support and condoning of a government."

The White House said today the Soviet veto "is aimed at advancing Soviet designs in Iran."

The White House also charged that by its two vetoes in the past week — the other against a resolution denouncing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — "The Soviet Union has opposed this effort of the international community, including the United States, to resolve the crisis in Iran through peaceful means. Meanwhile, it is seeking to crush the independence of Afghanistan through military force."

"Like the presence of Soviet tanks in the streets of Kabul, the Soviet veto of the United Nations Security Council resolution on Iran exposes, for all the people of the world to see, the Soviet Union's disregard for international law and the world's machinery of peace," the White House said.

"The Soviet Union can veto the Security Council's resolution on Afghanistan," the statement said. "But they cannot veto the imprint their aggression has left on world opinion."

The Soviet veto of the UN sanctions against Iran, it said, "does nothing to lessen. . .Iran's isolation from the world. In spite of the veto, we are confident that nations will act to maintain the rule of law."

Last night President Carter said that he would use "whatever action is required" to preserve U.S. interests and he asked Americans to stand with him during the crises in Iran and Afghanistan.

Speaking before the White House Conference on Small Business, President Carter said the United States "will continue to protect American interests and, if possible, preserve the peace."

Deviating from his text, he also said that he did not expect the resumption of normal trade relations with the Soviet Union — disrupted in response to the intervention in Afghanistan — any time soon, "even under the best of circumstances."

That statement drew a sustained ovation and cheers from the receptive audience.

A senior White House official last night said that the "president was underscoring the fact that the action of the invasion would have a long-term impact on the relationship."

In his address last night, Mr. Carter said that during the crises and disruption of commerce, small business may suffer, but so will other segments of society.

"This has not been an easy two months for any of us," Mr. Carter said in one of his few public appearances since the crises began. "But we have shown America will not give in to terrorism or international intimidation, whatever its form or wherever it occurs."

Madrid Paper Struck

MADRID, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — Workers on the Madrid evening newspaper Informaciones today began a three-day strike to protest not having been paid their December salary and Christmas bonus.

Theft Victims Trying to Uncover Their Mercedes-Benzes in Sinai

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (AP) — Private investigators in Israel are to begin a search tomorrow in the Sinai Desert for buried Mercedes-Benzes. The cars were believed stolen in Israel and waiting to be dug up when the area is returned to Egypt.

The border between Israel and Egypt, constantly shifting as Israel withdraws from the Sinai, has become a haven for Israeli and Arab smugglers trafficking in cars, drugs, currency, linens, television sets, radios and spare auto parts.

Police sources say that the traffic is huge, but figures are difficult to obtain. Samuel Flatto-Sharon, a member of Israel's Knesset (parliament), claims that about 140 Mercedes-Benzes are buried in the Sinai dunes on the Israeli side.

He and several others have rented a helicopter and four Jeeps for the investigators to begin the hunt tomorrow for cars believed buried near El Arish. Police and Israeli soldiers have dug up 32 vehicles in the area.

According to Mr. Flatto-Sharon's secretary, Zvi Vilder, the thieves, Arabs and Israelis, drive the cars to Gaza with fake Gaza registration plates. There they sell them to Bedouin Arabs who take them off for burial.

Mr. Flatto-Sharon's personal stake in the hunt is his $86,000 Mercedes SL-450, with television, radio-telephone and bar; it was stolen several months ago, and is believed to be buried in the Sinai.

Gandhi, 14 Cabinet Aides Take Office in New Delhi

(Continued from Page 1)

minister in Punjab. He was one of the party faithful who remained outspokenly loyal to Mrs. Gandhi and her son, Sanjay, during the three years of their obscurity.

One of the few appointees with previous Cabinet experience was Pranab Mukherjee, who was named as commerce minister. A close associate of Sanjay Gandhi, Mr. Mukherjee had served as a junior minister of finance in 1973.

In regard to the legal challenges still pending against Mrs. Gandhi, P.S. Shankar, the man who took over as law minister, today said he favored the abolition of the special courts created to hear cases against her and her associates stemming from alleged abuses of power.

He described the act establishing these courts as "a black law." Mr. Shankar said he would not favor interference while certain matters arising from cases in the special courts were pending in the Supreme Court.

But he said the special courts were intended for the vindictive prosecution of Mrs. Gandhi and her family. He added, "The people's bar has totally outwitted the myth of emergency crimes and therefore we will certainly take steps to remove the black law from the statutes."

Ruffini Is Sworn In As New Italy Minister

ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Attilio Ruffini became Italy's new foreign minister today, replacing Franco Maria Malfatti, who retired Saturday for health reasons.

Mr. Ruffini, 54, who had been transport minister and education undersecretary in earlier Christian Democratic governments, was sworn in by President Sandro Pertini.

Lamb Dispute To Go to Court

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community Commission decided today to take France back to the European Court of Justice in a dispute over its restrictions on imports of British lamb, EEC officials said tonight.

The court ruled in September that France must lift its restrictions, but it has continued to bar British lamb imports or impose special levies. EEC agricultural commissioner, Finn Olav Gundelach, said Friday that the Commission would take France to court again to clarify aspects of September's ruling, which Britain and France interpreted differently.

The officials said today the Commission would not take up with the court Britain's demand for £20 million compensation to cover the costs incurred as a result of the French action.

Suarez to Hold Talks With Carter, Vance

MADRID, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez flew to Washington today for a six-hour visit including meetings with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The talks, sought by Mr. Carter three days ago, are expected to center on the conflicts in Iran and Afghanistan.

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POLITICAL FIELD DAY — A Cub Scout pack gathers yesterday outside the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran as part of a day's outing. The cub scouts shouted anti-American slogans.

Changing International Drug Patterns

The 'French Connection' Said to Revive

By Nicholas Gage

SAN REMO, Italy (NYT) — The Italian police raided a clandestine heroin laboratory here, near the French border, on Nov. 27 and seized 22 kilograms of morphine base about to be processed into heroin. They were startled to find that the man operating the laboratory was Antoine Restori, a chemist who was a major figure in processing heroin for the U.S. market during the heyday of the so-called French connection.

Five months earlier and 450 miles to the south, a customs officer at the Punta Raisi Airport at Palermo, Sicily, noticed that two suitcases arriving on a flight from New York did not bear tags, so that they could easily be shifted from international to domestic conveyor belts and bypass a customs search. In them he found $497,016 in cash.

Capacity to Deliver

These incidents are among a rash of recent signs that the traditional European drug networks that supplied the U.S. market with heroin for decades until the early 1970s are back in business.

"The Italian-French traffickers have rebuilt their operations extensively and they have the capacity to deliver vast amounts of heroin to the United States," said Ennio di Francesco, Italian representative at Interpol, the international police agency. "In fact they have already started."

The networks have come to be collectively known as the French connection after the popular 1971 movie that dramatized one of their big operations. They included gangs from the Unione Corse, the Corsican organized-crime network in France, and from the Sicilian Mafia and Mafia families in the United States.

The French connection network depended on morphine base from Turkey, carried by ship to Marseilles, where it was processed in secret laboratories and sent to the United States. There, Mafia wholesalers sold it to middlemen who supplied the illegal heroin market.

In the early 1970s, the French connection was broken and its participants were driven out of business by a combination of factors, the most important being the Turkish government's decision in 1971 to prohibit the production of opium poppies. In 1974, the Turks decided to allow poppy cultivation in six provinces, but promised to control the growth and buy all the authorized production for the legal market. To limit misuse, the government prohibited the lancing of the poppy, the means by which opium base is extricated, and it established stiff penalties for farmers caught diverting to the illegal market.

Decisive Moves

While this system was not as effective as the prohibition on production, it prevented large quantities of morphine base from reaching the laboratories in Marseilles. At the same time, the French authorities, alarmed by a soaring rate of heroin addiction, moved decisively against the traffickers, arresting dozens.

Such pressures caused most of the networks controlled by the Unione Corse to suspend operations until last year. The last seizure of an illegal laboratory in Marseilles took place in 1973 and the last major seizure of Turkish heroin came a year later. But six months ago, a raid on a laboratory near Marseilles yielded 40 kilos of morphine base ready for processing into heroin.

On Aug. 14, the police learned of another laboratory in the Nice area after a seizure made just over the border in Ventimiglia, Italy, and on Sept. 26 they found the equipment for still another laboratory in Marseilles. Then on Nov. 10, the Italian national police discovered a laboratory in Milan. The most significant find, the laboratory run by Restori, followed.

Spate of Arrests

The Restori laboratory was discovered as a result of information obtained after the arrest of five Turkish women crossing from Yugoslavia to Italy in Trieste; they concealed almost seven pounds of heroin and morphine base each in cloths wrapped around their waists to make them look pregnant. This discovery led to a spate of arrests and seizures in northern Italy.

Despite the raids, the traditional organizations proved that they had lost none of their power. On Dec. 7 almost all the morphine base collected in the seizures, 20 kilos, and all the heroin, 13.5 kilos, disappeared from official custody, much as the 180 pounds (81.6 kilos) of heroin seized in the French connection case in New York disappeared from the evidence lockers of the New York Police Department.

American and European drug agents agree that no matter how heavily the Mafia and the Unione Corse try to recapture the traffic to the United States, they will never be able to dominate it to the degree they did when the French connection was flourishing. Latin American and black organizations now are heavily entrenched on the U.S. market.

هكذا من الأصل

icial Special Vatican Synod Begins
ergen Divisions in Dutch Church

TICAN CITY, Jan. 14 (AP) — ng it "an unprecedented ." Pope John Paul II today ed a special synod of Dutch ps aimed at mending their di- ns over such issues as abortion, sexuality and priestly celiba-

e two-week conference, being behind closed doors, has n worldwide attention because problems facing the Dutch h are considered a microcosm of the Roman Catholic Church in the industrialized world.

Stressing the need for mutual understanding, the pontiff said all bishops, including the pope, should keep in mind what the Prophet Isaiah said of the true "servant of God." He quoted from the Bible (Isaiah 42, 2-3):

"He shall not cry, neither shall his voice be heard abroad. The bruised reed he shall not break and smoking flax he shall not quench . . . He shall bring forth judgment unto truth."

The pope concelebrated Mass this morning with the seven bishops to open the synod, which will deal with the disruptive conflict between traditional and progressive wings on major social issues and their troubled relationships with the Vatican.

Discussions begin this evening, when the pope and bishops meet in the Vatican's Hall of the Broken Heads, a former deposit of museum items.

The Dutch synod marks the first time that all the bishops of one nation have sat with the pope and his top aides for a thorough review of local church problems.

Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, the Dutch primate, last week said the synod's main goal was to dispel misunderstandings among the bishops themselves and between them and the Vatican departments.

The pope said he was aware of the difficulties as well as the accomplishments of Dutch Catholics. He said all participants in the synod should be guided by love for the Church of Holland.



United Press International

rdinal Johannes Willebrands, the Dutch primate, delivers ech yesterday at opening of synod as pope listens.

Concerned by Afghanistan

ROME, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, in an address to diplomats from 80 nations today, expressed concern over the situation in Afghanistan and pointedly stressed every country's right to independence and "the right of peoples to shape their own destiny according to their patriotic and religious sentiments."

The implication was that the Soviet Union, by its intervention, was violating the rights of that Islamic nation.

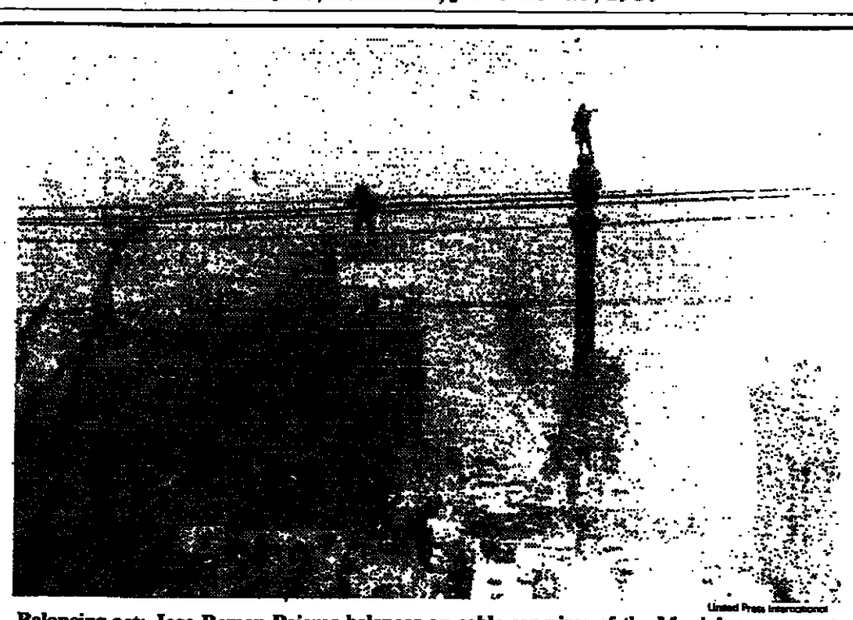
"In view of the dramatic events that are taking place in Afghanistan and which keep public opinion in the entire world, or almost, in suspense," the pontiff said, "one cannot refrain from asking oneself about the motives that unleashed such grave events, posing such a threat to international detente."

The pope went on: "Is it really possible to pretend one wants to circumscribe the problem of a region by taking it out of the context of a whole to which it is tied?"

This sounded like papal criticism of the Soviet Union's assertion that it was only answering an appeal for help by the Marxist Afghan government and that it had no expansionist plans regarding Pakistan, Iran or any other country.

Turning to Iran, the pope lauded that nation's "glorious history and humanitarian traditions," and expressed the hope that it would overcome its "present difficulties." He did not mention the U.S. hostages held in Tehran.

The pope's address in French was in reply to the formal New Year's wishes that the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See presented to him today at a joint audience.



United Press International

Balancing act: Jose Ramon Pajares balances on cable car wires of the Monjuit amusement park in Barcelona for nearly 11 hours to call attention to his family's plight.

Jobless Worker Walks Rope to Dramatize Plight

BARCELONA, Jan. 14 (UPI) — A jobless truck driver with five children and a wife in a mental hospital gave up today an attempt to spend three days perched on the wires of Barcelona's cross-port cable car, saying he had accomplished his goal of drawing attention to his family's plight.

Shortly after coming down from the wires where he had balanced for more than 10 hours, Jose Ramon Pajares, 35, his face and hands greased against freezing weather, said that police had assured him he would not be punished if he descended at once. "I thought about this long and hard," he said. "If I am going to do crazy things, I do them well. I had to draw attention to my family's situation."

Mr. Pajares said he climbed up onto the cable car ropes after assuring his wife he would do something spectacular. "I had no thought of commiting suicide," he said. "I am a born sportsman. I've explored all the caves in Catalonia alone and I've taught karate."

West German Ecologists oviet Launch National Party

By Bradley Graham

O BON, ARLSRUHE, West Germany, 14 (WP) — A new national po- al party was born here today h critics have already predicted o colorful to survive but which theless has the mainstream ies fretting even more than they ally do during an election year. alled The Greens, *Die Grune,* built on recent successes of en- mmentalist groups in local Ger- elections, the party is actually e than an ecology lobby. It has me a political umbrella for a ber of increasingly vigorous est groups in Germany, both and right, which hopes to draw atisfied members from the three erning parties. Representatives the various factions met last kend to form the new party. The most critical question for legates to the convention last kend was what to do about Ger- an Communists who have sought join. Many left-leaning Greens nted to invite them, but a majori- voted against admitting anyone o belonged to another party. decision took half the week- and debate and disruption over r statutes took up the rest, leav- no time to forge a national par- latform — a task which was put o a later date.

arty planners considered it vic- enough to have been able to t relatively peacefully at all. "I surprised that the right and left lown and voted together in the hall," said Karl Kerschgens, a tional guidance counselor from nstadt.

nce they began in 1978 as a coalition of anti-nuclear ps, the Greens have broadened aim and appeal. Their four id- ical pillars — ecology, social lity, grass-roots democracy, nonviolence — have struck a athetic chord among West Germany's disenchanted middle class and youth.

So far, the Greens have performed best by taking strong stands on specific issues. They have won in local elections by opposing new highways or by stressing the dangers of chemical plants. Their largest showings have been in university towns or areas near controversial projects.

Last October a Green party captured four seats in Bremen, which brought environmentalists into a state legislature for the first time and encouraged the Greens to set up the political machinery for national elections in October.

Earthquake Hits Chile

SANTIAGO, Jan. 14 (AP) — An earthquake registering 5 on the Richter Scale yesterday shook Valparaiso, 75 miles north of here, the local seismological institute said. Police said there were no fatalities or damage to buildings.

cket Squads force Steel ike in U.K.

NDON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — ng steelworkers sent squads of s throughout the country to- enforce Britain's first nation- steel strike since 1926. litant steelworkers from the of England arrived by bus at in the south to tighten a ade against imported steel as rike entered its third week. kets patrolled a steel ware- northeast of London, auto- e factories in Scotland and a y in south Wales to stop steel g through.

t least one plants, pickets de- d an "entry fee" from non- s crossing the picket lines. onstrikers had been given un- rmission to work despite the Strikers get no strike pay heir unions.

von leaders held talks at the n headquarters of the govern- conciliation service during the One of them warned that the would become more difficult e the longer it continued.

nch Train Strike s Service Sharply

US, Jan. 14 (AP) — Rail ser- France was again disrupted as three major unions repre- g 95 percent of the state-run 's personnel continued their

long-distance lines, one uled train in four was opera- f the 250 trains that normally Paris on weekdays, 60 were ted to run today, officials said. little better for commuters as 0 to 40 percent of the trains g suburban Paris were in op- n. The strike action began day and a union spokesman it might continue through esday.

Drug Developed in Spain May Alter Cancer Therapy

LONDON, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — A Spanish doctor has discovered a drug that, if further tests prove positive, could radically alter the treatment of cancer, a medical expert said today.

The first results of the work of Dr. Mario Gonsalvez have just been published in the British medical magazine, the Lancet. The drug, called thioproline, works on the new principle of converting cancer cells back to normal instead of killing them.

"If the observations are true, then this is probably the most significant advance since the discovery of methotrexate in 1948," said a cancer expert. Mexthotrexate is a drug that has been successfully used in the treatment of leukemia.

But another specialist cautioned, "These first results are very interesting but the drug needs further testing before we can positively judge its effectiveness."

Dr. Gonsalvez sought a drug that would prevent cancer cells from multiplying and forming a lump when they came into contact with other cells. Normal cells stop increasing in number when they touch one another.

He found after several tests that a synthetic substance with the chemical name thioproline stopped the cancer cells from multiplying in laboratory experiments at the Clincia Puerta de Hierro in Madrid.

But further tests on animals had no effect so Dr. Gonsalvez tried the drug on humans with the assistance of Dr. Antonio Brugarolas at a hospital in the city of Oviedo.

It was used on 32 patients, and 14 responded, six with complete remissions of the disease. There were no apparent side-effects. Most of the patients who responded had squamous (scale-like) cancer of the head or neck but three were suffering from lung, kidney and breast cancer. When the patients stopped taking the drug, the cancers reappeared.

Thioproline, although being treated cautiously by British cancer experts, could be particularly important because the only treatment for squamous cancer is surgery or radiotherapy.

The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, an association of clinical cancer researchers, is planning a more thorough test of the drug.

Cobalt Spilled On U.S. Road

DUBOIS, Pa., Jan. 14 (UPI) — A two-truck collision on icy Interstate 80 dumped nearly 18 tons of radioactive cobalt used for treatment of cancer patients onto the highway yesterday.

Officials from the state Department of Environmental Resources kept the east-bound lanes of the highway, between DuBois and Brookville, closed early today as a precautionary measure.

A truck carrying 37,000 pounds of metal pellets from Cleveland to New York apparently collided with a tractor-trailer going in the opposite direction because of icy road conditions, police said. The metal pellets, which emit low-level radiation of two milli-roentgens, did not spill from their steel container.

Threat Reported Against Mugabe By Some Rebels

SALISBURY, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Several groups of guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front are refusing to adhere to the cease-fire and some guerrillas are threatening to kill him if he returns to Rhodesia, the military command said today.

A communique issued by the British-supervised Rhodesian military command said cases have been reported throughout the country of groups of guerrillas of Mr. Mugabe's organization staying outside cease-fire monitoring camps. A military spokesman said they threaten national security on a limited scale.

Some of the guerrillas, the communique reported, said they will remain at large to continue the war if Mr. Mugabe's party loses elections scheduled for late February.

Another Mugabe group says they "regard themselves as having been sold out by their political leader. They will kill him, they say, if he returns to Rhodesia," the communique reported. Mr. Mugabe is expected to return from a six-year exile in Mozambique on Sunday.

Meanwhile, guerrillas of both Mr. Mugabe's and Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Front staged 13 attacks against Rhodesian troops last weekend, resulting in the slaying of a guerrilla and a guerrilla collaborator.

Hussein Visits Bahrain

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Jordan's King Hussein, on a five-nation Gulf tour, wrapped up a brief visit to Bahrain today and headed to Qatar, the Gulf News Agency said.

After Death of Man in Custody

Police Brutality Cases Revived in U.K.

By Graham Heathcote

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP) — Jimmy Kelly, singing loudly after an evening's drinking in the Oak Tree pub in Liverpool, was weaving his way home in the moonlight when he met two police officers. One hour later Kelly, 53, was dead.

His death last June has raised complaints of alleged police brutality in Britain. Since his death, dozens of other cases of alleged injury and death while in police custody — some of them years old — have been revived. Critics contend that the cases were never properly investigated.

'Obstruction' to Autopsy

Liverpool police say they found Kelly unconscious. But five persons say they saw the arresting officers punch, kick and club the laborer. They also say a police car deliberately drove slowly at him, knocking him down near his home. The official autopsy, which mentioned no injuries, said he died of heart failure.

But Dr. John Torry, a pathologist hired by the family to conduct an independent autopsy, reported that Kelly had a double fracture of the jaw, a crushed vertebra, 32 cuts and bruises and extensive hemorrhaging. He said the death was unnatural and was caused by heart failure brought on by multiple injuries, shock and alcohol. Dr. Torry added that he encountered "considerable obstruction" from the authorities before he was able to complete the autopsy.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw, whose department controls the police, rebuffed demands from Kelly's family, from legislators, newspapers and civil-rights groups for a public inquiry into Kelly's death. Mr. Whitelaw said that he will leave the case to a coroner's jury that is to resume the inquest in six to eight weeks.

After questions were raised in the House of Commons, the Home Office disclosed that 245 men died in police custody in the 1970s, 143 of them in police cells; the others on their way to or in hospitals.

Only 66 of the deaths were from natural causes. Sixty-two were by alcoholism; drug overdose or inhalation of vomit; 39 accidental (brain hemorrhage or fight injuries); 36 suicides; 2 manslaughters, and 15 *open verdicts — an inquest term* meaning there was not enough information about what caused death. In the 25 remaining cases, there was no inquest or the outcome is not known, the Home Office said.

'Disturbingly High' Data

Labor Party legislator Michael Meacher, a former junior minister for health, industry and trade, who raised the question in the House of Commons, said in an interview, "No policeman was ever prosecuted in any of these deaths, and it seems to me that some people are above the law. The figures might be low for some foreign countries, but they are disturbingly high by British standards.

"There were 7 deaths in police custody in 1970 and 48 in 1978. . . There is more violence in all Western society, but I doubt if that explains it. These cases tend to happen in big urban areas and alcohol may play a part."

Mr. Meacher said he will ask for an inquiry into the workings of the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, headed by Sir Thomas *Hetherington; which decides* whether evidence is sufficient to support a prosecution.

In 1978, the government-appointed Police Complaints Board investigated 2,230 allegations from the public of police brutality, but recommended disciplinary action in none.

"The figures may seem rather one-sided but the public would not believe the number of trivial complaints we receive, a spokesman for the DPP said. "Every complaint is looked into very thoroughly. There is no question of preferential treatment of policemen."

Ford Co. Agrees On Ending Suit By Shareholders

DEARBORN, Mich. Jan. 14 (NYT) — The Ford Motor Co. has reached an agreement for the dropping of a $50-million shareholders' suit against the firm.

Under the agreement, Ford will pay $100,000 in legal fees to each of two lawyers, Roy Cohn and Allan Pollack, plus total expenses of $30,000.

Mr. Cohn and Mr. Pollack had charged on behalf of several stockholders last January that Henry Ford 2d, then chief executive and now chairman of the auto maker, had bribed foreign officials with company funds, used company money to outfit houses and apartments for his use, accepted a $2-million bribe from the wife of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines and hidden Ford receipts from stockholders, among other things.

The company denied the charges from the outset and the suit was dismissed in New York State on the ground that it should have been brought in Michigan.

Mr. Cohn had vowed at the time to pursue the case remorselessly, saying that, wherever the suit finally went to trial, Mr. Ford would "have to answer the charges."

In the statement released this evening, which the company said had been joined in by the plaintiff's lawyers, the company continued to deny the charges.

Douglas' Condition Stays Very Serious

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Walter Reed Army Medical Center reported yesterday that the condition of retired Supreme Court Justice William Douglas remained very serious.

Suffering from pneumonia and kidney deterioration, Justice Douglas, 81, has been in the hospital's intensive care unit since just after Christmas.

Arabs Close Shops, Plants To Protest Israeli Decision

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Shops and factories throughout the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in annexed East Jerusalem shut down today to protest Israel's planned takeover of the Arab-run East Jerusalem Electric Co., military sources said.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai gave the legally required one year's *notice on Dec. 31 of Israel's intention* to expropriate the company next January.

The ministry said the company is inefficiently run and buys two-thirds of its power from the Israel Electric Corp. But Anwar Nusseiba, the Arab company's board chairman, said Israel has not permitted the company to expand.

Israel's decision to take over the company — one of the few existing examples of Palestinian autonomy — came with little progress reported in negotiations with Egypt for a self-rule plan in the occupied territories called for in the Camp David accords.

The newspaper Ha'aretz published an autonomy plan that the paper said had been drawn up by Israel for presentation at working sessions of the negotiating teams in Cairo this week.

The newspaper said the plan would leave Israel in control of *defense and internal security, border* checkpoints, foreign affairs, state lands, major legislation, energy and currency.

The self-governing Palestinian council would be responsible for education, religion, transportation, housing, industry and commerce, agriculture, health, labor and the area police forces. Other responsibilities would be shared.

Military sources confirmed a report in Israeli newspapers quoting a general's concern that Syria plans to launch a war. Military censorship prohibited naming the general, who was identified only as a brigadier general stationed at Golan Heights headquarters.

According to the reports, the officer told visiting British lawmakers last week that Israel could not permit Syria to station Iraqi troops on its soil.

Other military officials said Israel will take delivery from the United States of the first of 75 F-16 sophisticated fighters at the end of the month under a $1.5-billion deal. The planes had been scheduled for delivery to Iran with Israel to get its F-16s no earlier than late 1981, the officials said.

Bouteflika Left Out of Office in Algeria Shuffle

ALGIERS, Jan. 14 (AP) — Former Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, once regarded as a frontrunner for the Algerian presidency, was eliminated from the government in a reshuffle announced yesterday.

The Algerian news agency said Mr. Bouteflika's post of minister adviser to President Bendjedid Chadli was abolished, leaving him without any official function in the government for the first time since the end of French colonial rule in 1962.

Mr. Bouteflika has been in ill health recently. He retains his position as a member of the politburo of the ruling National Liberation Front, and official sources said it was possible that he might be given another government job.

Foreign minister for 16 years under former Presidents Ahmed Ben Bella and Houari Boumedienne, Mr. Bouteflika was regarded as one of the most Western-oriented members of Algeria's Socialist leadership. He was one of the top candidates for the succession to Boumedienne who died in 1978.

In other government changes, Premier Mohammed Abdelghani gave up the portfolio of interior minister, and former Information Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi was named to head a party commission to reorganize Algeria's press and educational system. Bousalem Benhamouda, former head of the party's education commission, was named interior minister.

Arafat Says PLO Will Use Oil as Political Arm

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat vowed in an interview published today to destroy the Camp David accord by using oil and petrodollars as political weapons.

"The Palestinian people will sooner or later achieve their aim to establish an independent state," Mr. Arafat told the Beirut correspondent of the Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest daily.

While declining comment on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he accused Egyptian President Anwar Sadat of "turning a deaf ear to the issues of Jerusalem, the Palestinian people and the Israeli-occupied territory."

"PLO and its supporters will introduce more powerful measures to crush the Camp David accord," Mr. Arafat said. "We will employ every means available, using oil, petrodollars and natural resources as weapons."

Breeder Reactor May Be Needed

U.S. Study Urges Electricity From Nuclear Plants, Coal

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — In the most exhaustive study it has done, the National Academy of Sciences has concluded that the only choice the United States has to meet electricity demands for the next 30 years is to burn coal and build nuclear power plants.

The academy also concluded that nuclear-generated electricity may be the nation's only choice for a 20-year period beginning in 1990. The academy said that burning coal to generate electricity may have to be cut back in 1990, because coal will be a more valuable source of synthetic liquid and gas fuels, and because the increased burning of coal may put so much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that it could trigger a change in the climate.

In a 783-page report that took four years, was two years late, and $2 million over the $3.5-million budget, the academy drew a fourth conclusion bound to generate as much controversy as its first three: Unless the demand for electricity abates unexpectedly, the United States must continue to develop the fast-breeder nuclear reactor that President Carter stopped two years ago.

The academy said that use of a breeder would keep the price of electricity low and would extend the domestic supply of uranium for hundreds of thousands of years. "At relatively high growth rates in demand for electricity, the attractiveness of a breeder is greatest, and at the highest growth rates the breeder can be considered a probable necessity," the academy said. "For this reason, this committee recommends continued development of the liquid metal fast breeder reactor, so that it can be deployed early in the next century if necessary."

The academy held out little hope that solar power and fusion power would make much of a contribution to the nation's energy in the next 30 years but said the country should continue to support their development. However, the academy was cautiously optimistic on the outlook for fusion after 30 years. ". . .Fusion warrants sufficient technical effort to enable a realistic assessment by the early part of the next century of its long-term promise in competition with breeder reactors and solar energy technologies."

Synthetic Fuels

It identified as the nation's two most serious near-term needs the necessity to conserve energy and to develop synthetic liquid and gaseous fuels to replace the world's dwindling supply of liquid fossil fuels.

On what it saw as an inevitable worldwide shortage of oil and natural gas in the next decade, the academy said the nation must begin to rely more on coal and nuclear power for its electricity.

"Coal and nuclear power are the only economic alternatives for large-scale application in the remainder of this century," the academy said. "After 1990, coal will be increasingly required for the production of synthetic fuels so the requirements for nuclear capacity depend on the growth rate for electricity demand."

The academy conceded there were serious public risks in generating electricity from coal and uranium. It identified the worst risk from coal as the risk to the miner, and the worst risk from uranium as the threat of the spreading of nuclear weapons.

"At best, the danger [of nuclear proliferation] can be delayed while better control institutions are put in place," the academy said. "There is a wide difference of opinion about which represents the greater threat to peace: the dangers of proliferation associated with the replacement of fossil resources by nuclear energy or the exacerbation of international competition for fossil fuels that could occur in the absence of an adequate worldwide nuclear-power program."

The academy said despite the risk of proliferation, nuclear-generated electricity represents the best option for the next 30 years. It said that nuclear electricity is still the cheapest form and is less sensitive to increases in fuel prices and to changes in environmental standards than coal. "Nuclear fuel supplies are more readily stockpiled than coal," it said, "and nuclear electricity is thus less subject to interruption by strikes, bad weather and transportation disruptions."

The academy made a final point favoring nuclear energy over coal. It said that if the effect of carbon dioxide accumulation on climate becomes a major environmental issue in the early years of the 21st century, "it will be aggravated by commitments to the use of coal, because power plants have lives of 30 to 40 years."

Carter Asserts '81 Budget Will Show Reduction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — President Carter says his fiscal 1981 budget will reduce the federal deficit below the current level of $30 billion.

The president, who made a reduction in the deficit one of his 1976 campaign promises, put the new figure at "no more than one-half of 1 percent of the gross national product." Administration officials have previously said that amounts to about $15 billion.

A presidential report to Congress today said the current deficit was 1.2 percent of the GNP. The report was released in conjunction with a speech by Mr. Carter's last night to the White House Conference on Small Business.

He also said his 1981 budget would feature a program of financial aid to help minority firms expand and an increase in Small Business Administration money available for management programs to help firms owned by women.

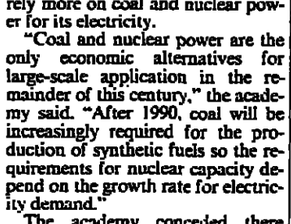
Mr. Carter was the keynote speaker at the five-day conference, which opened yesterday at a Washington hotel. About 2,100 delegates were attending.

Mr. Carter said the four most pressing problems of small business were excessive government paperwork and regulation, inflation, finding capital and helping women and minorities.

U.S. Nuclear Plant Shut to Probe Leak

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 14 (UPI) — The 913-megawatt Rancho Seco nuclear power plant was shut last weekend for investigation of leaking coolant water and may remain inoperative through the week.

"Apparently there's a leak within the system but no radioactive water has spilled outside the plant," said Jeff Marx of the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District. "The leakage rate is within acceptable levels that expects some leakage. It's barely beyond what's permitted."



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Page 4 Tuesday, January 15, 1980

Soviet Vetoes in UN

For the second time in a week the Soviet Union has exercised its right to veto a UN Security Council resolution. And for the second time in a week it has sought to justify its action with flagrant lies. Last Monday, the Soviet ambassador, Oleg Troyanovsky, self-righteously asserted that the legitimate government of Afghanistan had invited the Red Army to occupy its country. He has since neglected to explain why the assassination of that government's legitimate head coincided with the Soviet invasion. And now he has accused the United States of causing the crisis resulting from the Iranian seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by applying "crude economic and political pressure."

What is important in this instance is that the Soviet veto not be allowed to frustrate Western objectives. The United States plans to go ahead with a program of economic sanctions against Iran irrespective of the Kremlin veto. Such sanctions, however, cannot have any effect without the full support of the Western allies. The agreement reached by the major grain-exporting countries to back the U.S. embargo against the Soviet Union because of its invasion of Afghanistan sets the right precedent. In the weeks and months to come, Moscow will do everything in its power to separate the United States from its allies. It is especially important, therefore, that Western Europe and Japan, as well as other friends of the United States, recognize that their critical interests in the Iran situation are closely identified with those of the United States.

The lives that are threatened in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are U.S. lives. But the principle of diplomatic immunity being violated is global; so is the precedent set by a government sanctioning the criminal act of hostage-taking; and of more immediate if not greater importance, there is an incontrovertible need for solidarity against a clear Soviet effort to take advantage of the Iranian crisis to court the Ayatollah Khomeini and the Iranian people.

The Soviet Union has already used the Iranian crisis once as a diversion for its invasion of Afghanistan. To let Moscow gain from it again, perhaps doubly by driving a wedge between the United States and its allies, would be appalling. If the West is going to deal with the Soviet Union on any basis approaching equality, it must develop consistent unified approaches on vital issues. State Department officials Warren Christopher and Richard Cooper are in Europe providing the specifics of U.S. proposals on Iran and Afghanistan to key governments and NATO. Every effort should be made to send them back to Washington with agreement, at least in principle, on such subjects as high-technology embargoes and the sale of defensive arms to Pakistan.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

How to Punish Moscow

President Carter deserves support in his effort to curb industrial exports to the Soviet Union to avenge the occupation of Afghanistan. The policy will do some damage to the U.S. balance of trade and deprive a few U.S. companies of one large market. Such losses are unavoidable in any demonstration that Americans will not put trade above security.

Even so, there ought to be some discrimination as the Commerce Department applies the sanctions. The United States should make life harder for the Soviet bureaucracy by not building its aluminum smelters and not supply commercial computers that count industrial inventories and airline reservations. But it should not impede Soviet production of oil and natural gas. It would be no defense of U.S. security to aggravate the world's energy shortage.

U.S. exports to the Soviet Union have been running at about $3 billion a year. Most of that has been grain to help feed Russia's cattle. The "high-technology" sales the president plans to cut have run between $150 million and $200 million a year. The expected casualties include computers, machine tools and lasers — specialized products that the Russians either do not make or do not make available to their civilian industry. If West Germany, Britain, France and Japan would cooperate, the embargo could greatly inconvenience an already burdened Soviet economy. Even if they don't, the U.S. withdrawal from the Soviet market should make clear how seriously the United States regards the invasion of sovereign nations.

The area in which embargo might prove most effective is oil and gas development. The potential Soviet energy reserves are enormous, but harsh climate and a scarcity of drilling equipment have delayed the pace of exploration. The Soviet need for oil and gas is therefore growing much more rapidly than supplies. Many analysts expect the Soviet Union to turn from exporting to importing energy during the 1980s.

If punishing the aggression in Afghanistan were an exercise in morality, this vulnerability would be a good thing. The lack of imported drilling equipment would slow growth still further and drive home the lesson. But Afghanistan is critical precisely because of the global shortage of energy and the West's dependence on Gulf oil. The greater the claims on that oil, the greater the peril to the West.

The Soviet Union now exports about 1 million barrels of oil a day to Western Europe, while also meeting the liquid fuel needs of Eastern Europe, Cuba and Vietnam. It is entirely possible that the Soviet Union will be importing 2 to 4 million barrels a day within the decade, effectively removing 3 to 5 million barrels from the world's markets.

Such a shift would be the equivalent of losing all of Iran's production, threatening U.S. security as well as its economy. It would play into the hands of OPEC, putting enormous pressure on world prices and turning the oil importing nations of the West into frantic competitors. It would also give the Soviet Union a more direct incentive for political or actual control over the oil nations in the Gulf.

Trade restrictions make sense to the degree that they deter the Soviet Union from aggression. They do not make sense if they undermine U.S. security and increase the risks of conflict. A policy that would reduce Soviet energy supplies would add to the danger in the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In Pursuit of Prosperity

U.S. prosperity seemed to rise steadily, for many years, by a process that people came to consider natural and automatic. But in the late 1960s the improvements began to diminish and, around 1973, the slowdown became severe. Since the beginning of the 1970s, there has been no increase in the average factory worker's take-home pay, the longest plateau of that kind in U.S. history. The reasons for it are anything but clear.

The barely averted collapse of the Chrysler Corporation has drawn attention to the troubles in which some large U.S. businesses find themselves. Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California, in his campaign for the presidency, raises the possibility of a general industrial decline that can be reversed only with close cooperation between the government and private companies.

Mr. Brown is alluding to kinds of industrial policies that have been developed with notable success in, above all, Japan and France. Both are countries that, unlike the United States, have long traditions of strong central direction of their national economies. Allocating credit, for example, comes easily in a country like France where the government owns most of the big banks. It's harder in the United States, where the relationship between government and business tends to be adversary.

But perhaps there's a deeper difference. In a country like France or Japan, people tend to think of economic competition not simply as one company against another, but as their country against a hostile world. That habit of mind creates automatic political support for the central government, allowing it to make and change industrial policy quickly. The question is whether it's necessary, or even desirable, for Americans to talk themselves into that kind of defensive and obedient attitude.

One great danger in a national industrial policy is always the terrible temptation to use it to maintain jobs at any cost. If a government has the power to prevent a plant from closing, it comes under fierce political pressure to keep doing just that. Here the British experience is instructive.

Gov. Brown's line of argument is not, so far, persuasive. But it has the virtue of inviting debate on the future of Americans' livelihoods, and their standards of living. That's never a bad subject in a presidential campaign.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 15, 1905

MUKDEN — Gen. Mischenko, at the head of an enormous cavalry force, swept southward last week over the vast bare Liao plain. In a brilliant reconnaissance, his 5,000 dashing Cossacks got far in the rear of the Japanese and attacked the port of Yingkow. The Mikado's soldiers attempted to intercept the Russians by cutting off their return, but Gen. Mischenko got safely away. He was somewhat handicapped by the composite nature of his force, which includes Kirghiz Kalmuks, Buriats and Caucasians unable to speak Russian. It was therefore prudent to cease attack at night, as the different detachments might have mistaken one another for the enemy.

Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1930

WASHINGTON — Congressional committees studied prohibition enforcement reports submitted yesterday by President Hoover. Six committees in the House and in the Senate are considering recommendations for immediate drastic legislation intended to dry up the nation and reduce its staggering crime total. These recommendations include revision of the judicial system to relieve Federal Court congestion; transfer of enforcement work from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice; coordination of border patrol and port of entry agencies under the Coast Guard, and a stiffer dry law for the District of Columbia.



"Why Not Just Say We're Deflated?"

Sticking to a Course

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When President Carter responded to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan by asking the Senate to put off action on SALT-2, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that was no blow to the Russians — they knew the Senate was not going to ratify the treaty anyway. It was a comment that could as well have been made by a Soviet hawk.

What Jackson was effectively saying was that Soviet leaders, when they considered invading Afghanistan, did not have to worry about the consequences to the strategic arms treaty. Fear of damaging that aspect of relations with the United States did not operate as a restraint on them because the treaty was already doomed in the Senate.

In the shock of Afghanistan, Americans have begun to rethink the fundamental question of how to restrain Soviet adventurism. Part of that question, illuminated by Jackson's comment, is how to create interests that encourage the Soviet leaders to exercise self-restraint.

For years now, under administrations of both parties, the United States has sought to encourage restraint by engaging the Soviet Union in relationships of mutual advantage. The theory has been that such relationships, in trade or arms control or whatever, would create a reliance that the Russians would find it awkward to abandon. They would hesitate, that is, to risk their access to Western products, or their assurance of a certain stability in strategic arms.

But the premise of that arrangement vanishes if the United States does not carry out arrangements made with the Soviet Union. And that has in fact happened. In trade, the Jackson-Vanik Amendment blocked extension of most-favored-nation terms to the Soviet Union. In arms, a threshold test ban treaty has never been submitted to the Senate, and the SALT agreement has had its troubles.

Jackson and others of his view believe that all this is as it should be, because the Russians cannot be trusted to carry out any agreement. But that is in part a self-fulfilling prophecy: If the Russians have nothing to gain by restraint, they have that much less incentive to be restrained. The idea is not to trust them but to give them incentives to behave according to rules.

In the field of arms control the argument of course goes further. Even when the superpowers are in sharp conflict here or there, they have self-interested reasons to try to avoid nuclear war. That is obvious in the atmosphere after Afghanistan, when the need for strategic limits seems if anything more urgent.

Under the U.S. constitutional system, no president can give absolute undertakings abroad; Congress has its role. But it is troubling when congressional attitudes on issues of foreign policy are so arbitrary or politically-motivated that there can be no consistency in U.S. policy.

The strategic arms treaty, for example, came under the closest scrutiny and emerged as demonstrably in the U.S. interest. It would keep the Russians from exploiting their heavy missiles by installing more multiple warheads while not keeping the United States from any weapons that its armed forces want to build. The NATO allies of the United States have strongly urged ratification.

Yet the Senate outlook was dim even before Afghanistan. Former Republican officeholders, including President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, undercut a treaty whose main terms they had negotiated. The Senate Republican leader, Howard Baker, almost openly made his decision to oppose ratification on purely political grounds: to please the Republican right as he ran for president. Democrats were caught up in the competition to look "tough" by opposing a treaty that would actually make the Russians dismantle some nuclear weapons.

What is needed in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union now is a sense that we have a course and are going to stick to it. Kissinger has emphasized that in recent comments: the need for "a long-term, settled national policy." He has his responsibility for past waverings, most recently on SALT. But on the present necessity he is right.

The need for consistency applies to both carrot and stick. SALT cannot be considered during the Afghanistan crisis. But sooner or later the United States will have to return to the problem of coexisting with the other superpower, forging political and economic links that will provide incentives — consistent incentives — for restrained Soviet behavior.

In the meantime, the emphasis is on military measures to stop Soviet expansion. The United States is rightly exploring a new role in relation to Pakistan and the Gulf. But here again it is not enough to do only those things that are convenient, that do not ruffle any domestic interests. Iowa farmers probably understand that better than most of the candidates trying to please them by opposing the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union.

The Olympics will be a good test of commitment and consistency. Western sports and media interests have a lot tied up in the Moscow games next summer. But if Afghanistan is still occupied, will the United States pretend that going to Moscow does not confer legitimacy on the Russians? Pretend that sports is "nonpolitical?" The truth is that the Russians treat sports as political and see these Olympics as giving them enormous prestige. Not going would send a message of unmistakable disapproval. Will the U.S. attention span be too short to send that message?

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A 'Carter Doctrine' Without Vagueness

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Worried about the Soviet Union's aggressive response to the U.S. president's display of weakness in Cuba and Iran? Relax: We are soon to be pacified with a tough-sounding, prime-time speech calling this month's foreign policy "the Carter doctrine."

As the Truman doctrine was spawned in the eastern Mediterranean, and the Nixon doctrine was rooted in Southeast Asia, the next enunciation (doctines are always "enunciated") will be triggered by communist aggression in a specific area: The Gulf, especially as it affects Pakistan.

This weekend, the president met with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. The Pakistanis, who now face 10 divisions of Soviet troops near their border in Afghanistan, want (1) The military aid President Carter has been denying them for the past year, and (2) A guarantee that U.S. forces would come to Pakistan's defense if the Soviet Union moved across its border.

'Very Positive'

The White House meeting was "very positive," we are told; Carter is reported to have assured Shahi that arms would soon be forthcoming, and that he again "reaffirmed the United States commitment" to an executive agreement signed during the Eisenhower administration. Sounds tough. Let's see what this "commitment" means in terms of two specific threats.

The first threat stems from the presence of nearly a half-million Afghan refugees now inside Pakistan's border, many with rifles and eager to support guerrilla war against the Quisling regime. If more Soviet soldiers are killed, the Russians may move to "clean out the sanctuaries" inside Pakistan. In that event, what is the Carter doctrine's "commitment" — to complain again to the United Nations? To send in the 82d Airborne? Precisely what?

The second threat is one that the former shah of Iran's ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zahedi, used to spell out to any who would listen: The Soviet plan to use the Baluchi people as their route to the Indian Ocean. The Baluchis live partly in Iran, partly in Pakistan. The Russians are known to be indoctrinating a few hundred Baluchi leaders in the techniques of a "war for independence": The Soviet goal would be another puppet state, adjacent to Afghanistan, giving the Russians their long-sought access to the Indian Ocean. It would put them in direct control of the West's oil supply through the Gulf.

Questions

Under the Carter doctrine, would the United States help the Pakistanis crush a Baluchi rebellion? What if the Soviet troops in neighboring Afghanistan came to the aid of their puppets, as they did last month — would the United States join only in moral condemnation? Reply with an air strike? What Carter's doctrine-writers cannot say because Carter has not thought his commitment through.

Consider what is going through the Pakistanis' minds: They will accept U.S. arms, which they may need one day against Indira Gandhi's India, but they will not take on a superpower alone. General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq will convene a Moslem conference in Islamabad and help alert the region to the need for mutual defense, but he sees the backbone of that defense to be a U.S. military commitment, preferably backed up in writing by the U.S. Congress. Lacking that, Pakistan will seek its survival by accommodating Soviet interests, clinging only to its Chinese alliance in the hope for some semblance of independence.

Such a Finlandization of Pakistan, coupled with the pro-Soviet tilt of India, and added to the threat to the Arabian Peninsula from the Soviet-dominated Yemens, would give control of the Mideast — and ultimate domination of Europe — to the Soviet Union.

Organizing a multilateral military force, including U.S. troops, to defend Pakistan is by no means an attractive prospect. Pakistan is a regressive military regime, internally shaky, which opposed both Israel and Egypt because it is beholden to radical Libya for their financing of a nuclear weapon with which to defend itself against hated India. The United States is not aligning itself with the forces of progress; all it is doing is stopping the Russians.

Can Carter, who likes to wear a white hat, put on the gray hat of compromise? His doctrine will have to accept the propping up of any Soviet dictators and specify conditions under which U.S. presidents would be ready to risk U.S. lives in combat. As his weakness has led to aggression, his vagueness could lead to war.

Reeling

Carter — along with the ambivalent group that has been reeling from crisis to crisis with him — refuses to concede that it was his misreading of Soviet intentions that brought about the latest threat. His apologists insist that the three-year weakening of U.S. defenses, the recent U.S. acceptance of humiliation in Cuba, and the helplessness the United States displayed in Iran had absolutely nothing to do with the Soviet decision to move at this moment in Southwest Asia.

Preserve us, then, from high-sounding "doctrines" by disillusioned doves whose empty threats are not believed. What we need is a substantive position on defense and foreign policy laid out by a candidate whose views will carry weight — and whose judgment of Soviet intentions is not subject to instant change.

©1979, The New York Times.

Back to Zones of Influence

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Nuclear war seems to be ruled out in the current U.S.-Soviet confrontation. In spite of the mounting tension in Afghanistan and the Gulf area, nobody foresees a frontal clash between the two powers. Responsible people in Washington and in Moscow know too well that few human beings would survive the nuclear holocaust and that radiation would change for centuries the flora and fauna of the planet.

Yet, the Russians are moving closer to the largest oil supply area of the world and the United States is building up its military countermeasures. So, if a frontal clash is to be avoided, a negotiated solution to the present crisis has to be found.

There is a sort of prudery in the European press when it comes to an eventual U.S.-Soviet settlement. The "unmentionable," is a comprehensive agreement on the zones of influence in the Middle East and the Gulf area. A segement of the left in Europe would call it neo-colonialism, which is an ugly word.

Still, the magnitude of what the Russians have undertaken in Afghanistan suggests that some large design must be behind the move. The costs for Moscow will be formidable and the consequences are already so serious for the Soviet image in the world that the stakes must be much higher than the possession of the barren land of Afghanistan.

For 30 years, the Russians have worked hard to gain the support of the Arab countries. Now, in many Islamic newspapers, it is common to read that "Moslems are fighting the communists." The commander of an Afghani guerrilla group, a Moslem priest, declared to a New York Times correspondent: "For all Islamic countries, fighting communism is a holy war."

An equal effort has been directed at the nonaligned countries to rise against the West because of the widespread belief that people in the Third World starve because we eat too much in the West.

Image Damaged

The Russians now appear to have lost — for a time at least — their strong influence over the nonaligned movement.

To accept such heavy damage to their image in the Islamic world and among the nonaligned nations, the Soviet leaders must have in mind a plan which necessarily involves these nations. If the realization of their design is bound in any case to alienate the Third World's support, then the cost of the action in Afghanistan appears to be worthwhile. The Red Army in Kabul would be a step towards a more important goal: The partition of influence in the Gulf and the Middle East before the United States establishes their military presence in an area that is vital for the Western economy.

The showdown cannot be avoided and the Soviet leaders know that when the moment comes, they have two excellent cards to play in their game with the Western industrial countries.

The first is the good record they may claim in respecting the zones of influence. Yalta awakes sad memories for most Europeans. Historians nevertheless point out — perhaps cynically — that the tacit acceptance of the two zones of influence after the end of the war and the factual recognition by NATO of the Warsaw Pact, has given Europe several decades of peace.

The second card is the objective interest that the Soviet Union and the United States (we would like to say the Western countries) have to share, in the long term, in a settlement designed to promote peace in the Middle East and the Gulf area. The Islamic eruption, in terms of Middle Age fanaticism, is not only dangerous to the Soviet Union but to the world's democracies. On the other hand, the orderly exploitation of the energy resources concentrated in the Gulf region is in the interest of both West and East and of more of the Third World, which is now paying the higher price in terms of sacrifices.

Too Soon?

When the Russians perceive that the proliferation of nuclear weapons was a danger to all, they acknowledged a common interest with the United States and joined them in prompting the conclusion of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. They have respected the spirit of the nonproliferation pact more than some European countries, which are allies of the United States.

It may be too soon to talk about solutions when the everwhelming feeling is one of outrage for the Soviet action. But some European governments seem to be taking a sort of wait-and-see attitude. But the issue concerned mainly the Americans and the Russians. They should not complain, when the dust settles, if their interests are negotiated in a not unforeseeable arrangement.

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Letters

Cowards in West

We Occidentals are all a bunch of cowards, from the U.S. wheat farmers who fear for their profits, to the French government which fears for its fuel, or lack of it, and so egotism reigns supreme.

What a short-sighted policy this is! — haven't we learned the truth about the Soviet Union from its past history in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc.? What deliberate blindness keeps us from realizing the real intention of world supremacy and domination which the Russians have had since World War II?

We will live to regret our blindness.

ELEANOR PERREAU.
Versailles, France.

Long-Term View

Your editorial (IHT, Jan. 8) expounds the alleged shortsightedness of Europeans for not giving their full-fledged support to U.S. policies that will inevitably protect their long-term interests.

In the same editorial, you observe that the United States has failed in recent years to provide strong, consistent leadership for its allies. Although President Carter has now realized "that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease," he has not yet proposed to the American people or to its European friends how to oppose Soviet aggression effectively and coherently.

In the long term, it is not just a question of more weapons but also of establishing closer political and economic ties among allies. Europeans are waiting for such a farsighted initiative, which is a U.S. prerogative, before they dare commit themselves irrevocably. Your editorial, therefore, should have been addressed not just to people on this side of the Atlantic.

On your own shortsightedness: Soren Kierkegaard is not, as you state in your editorial, Swedish but most certainly Danish.

SIG O. NIELSEN.
Copenhagen.

Test for Lawmakers

Just as I thought when I filed my U.S. tax return last year: The United States, an advocate of human rights for all, expected its overseas taxpaying citizens to live in tents, carry water in a bucket, use an outhouse and ride a camel before they could take a $20,000 exclusion.

I began to wonder about the sanity of our lawmakers when I read that a Vietnamese family was being evicted from HEW-funded housing because they had nine children and each child didn't have his own bedroom.

Perhaps IQ tests, for all government decision-makers, are in order?

V.E. TAYLOR.
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

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Obituaries

Andre Kostelanetz, 78, Classical, Pop Conductor

W YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — luctor Andre Kostelanetz, 78, led a number of symphony stras and had made frequent arances with the New York armonic since 1952, died in yesterday, his representative said today.

suffered heart failure as a re- of pneumonia, according to Vincent Associates, his repre- ative.

r. Kostelanetz, who was vaca- ng in Haiti, conducted both ical and popular music, and his versions of the classics were ecord sellers.

e Russian-born conductor to the United States in 1922 was naturalized as a U.S. citi- n 1928.

e story has been told that en to the United States he ped in a Warsaw record shop heard some American pop with their "dynamism and mel- ershwin, Porter, Rodgers and



AP

Andre Kostelanetz
. . . in Frankfurt in 1959.

Berlin can and should be treated as seriously and Beethoven or Brahms," he said.

By doing that, Mr. Kostelanetz produced albums that sold in the tens of millions. Light classics and the best contemporary music also made up the major portion of his radio fare, but Mr. Kostelanetz was a straight classics conductor when he made guest appearances with major symphony orchestras.

He was married to the French-born opera singer Lily Pons, who died in 1976 at the age of 71. The couple was divorced and Mr. Kostelanetz married Sara Gene Orcutt in 1960. His second marriage also ended in divorce.

Capt. Finn Ronne

BETHESDA, Md., Jan. 14 (UPI) — South Pole explorer Capt. Finn Ronne, 80, died Saturday of a heart attack at his home in the Washington suburb of Bethesda.

A native of Horten, Norway, Capt. Ronne served on or led 14 polar expeditions, nine of them to Antarctica, beginning in 1923 when he was a seaman and then surveyor and radio operator on a trip led by Adm. Richard Byrd.

He returned to Antarctica in 1939 and 1947, and was head of the latter expedition which explored previously uncharted areas of the Weddell Coast. He wrote four books on Antarctica.

Capt. Ronne served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and retired in 1961.

Georgeanna Marie Gordon

INKSTER, Mich., Jan. 14 (AP) — Georgeanna Marie Gordon, 35, who helped establish the "Motown Sound" in the 1960s as one of the four singers in the Marvelettes, died Jan. 6 of lupus disease and sickle cell anemia.

...ise in Lung Cancer Deaths ...f Women Tied to Smoking

ASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — ...ths of women from lung cancer surpass those from breast can- within three years, the surgeon ...ral reported today in a study ...women and smoking presented ...Congress. The report said that ...increased rates of lung cancer is ...sult of smoking initiated after ...id War II.

Cigarette smoking, an early sign ...woman's social emancipation, is ...a major threat to her personal ...lth and her ability to bear ...althy children," the report ...med.

...t said that the death rate for ...men from lung cancer was steady ...il the early 1960s, when it was a ...e less than 5 deaths per 100,000. ...en the rate began to increase, ... slowly and then at increasing ...d. The rate has now tripled, to ...h nearly 15 deaths per 100,000 ...78," it said.

This translates into approxi- ...ely 25,000 deaths per year... ... scientists project that the rate ...approach 25 deaths per 100,000 ...983, surpassing the death rate ... breast cancer," it added.

...e surgeon general's report ... that while men began smok- ...tensively during World War I, ...men began in significant num- bers during World War II and the years immediately afterward. Because of the long latency period of lung cancer, other cancers, and chronic obstructive lung disease, the full consequences of cigarette smoking by men began appearing 30 years ago. They are just now beginning to appear among women."

Therefore, according to Surgeon General Julius Richmond, studies by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare show that "women who smoke like men will encounter similar risks" as men who smoke.

Women accounted for 1 of 12 lung-cancer deaths in 1950 and 1 of 6 in 1960. The projected rate for this year is 1 of 4, or 32,000 of 117,000 such deaths. Woman who smoke have between 2.5 and 5 times greater a chance of contracting lung cancer than women who do not.

Last November, the American Cancer Society reported that lung cancer, ranked eighth among fatal cancers for women in 1961, was second only to breast cancer. About 36,000 breast-cancer deaths are expected this year.

The report described smoking as "a major threat to the outcome of pregnancy and well-being of the newborn baby." Babies of women who smoke during pregnancy are an average of 200 grams (7 ounces) lighter at birth. Risks are greater of spontaneous abortions and fetal and neonatal deaths. Later, the children lag in physical growth and their behavior and intellectual development may be affected, the report said.

Without having seen the surgeon general's report, the Tobacco Institute, an industry trade group, circulated an issue-by-issue rebuttal challenging the conclusiveness of the available data. On smoking and pregnancy, for example, the institute contended that many factors should be considered as possibly contributing to pregnancy difficulties.

The number of cigarettes smoked and the proportion of smokers in the population both are declining. About 32.3 percent of the population — 36.9 percent of men and 28.2 percent of women — are smokers. The decline has been steady among men since 1965, but women's smoking did not begin tapering off until about 1976.

...TA Expects ...r Fare Rises ... at Least 7%

...NEVA, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — ...l airlines are likely to increase ...ger fares and freight rates by ...t 7 percent and to link further ...es to oil price rises, accord- ... the International Air Trans- ...ssociation, which will begin a ...ound of fare talks tomorrow.

...ATA spokesman said that fare ...eight rate increases are immi- ...fter the recent rise in oil pric- ... the Organization of Petroleum ...ting Countries.

... spokesman said that the av- ...increase probably will exceed ...ent and easily could match ...'s decision in July to boost ...nd freight rates by 9 to to 15 ...t, depending on route and ...f ticket.

...riers also will study a pro- ... indexing system for "semi- ...atic" increases based on the ...of oil price rises on airline op- ...g costs, IATA said.

... increases agreed to at the ...g starting tomorrow will be ...t to approval by govern- ... Member carriers participate ...-fixing on a voluntary basis. ...arriers generally do not par- ...e.

...huanian Said ...ld for Petition

...COW, Jan. 14 (UPI) — A ...nian scientist has been arrest- ...signing a petition demanding ...ermination for the Soviet ...republics, Andrei Sakharov ...d today.

...da Skuodis, a geologist who ...at the University of Vilnius ... Lithuanian capital, was ar- ...as a result of searches carried ...st week. Mr. Sakharov, a ...-rights campaigner, said.

Skuodis was accused of sign- ...appeal for the revocation of ...onaggression treaty pact ...in 1939 by Stalin and Hitler ... the removal of "foreign [So- ...oops from the Baltic territo-



Annette Peacock

Music

Annette Peacock's Trip From '60s Jazz to Rock

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT) — Annette Peacock has a voice somewhere between Mae West and Anita O'Day. Her songs are more chants than tunes, the words personal politics more than pop lyrics.

On stage she is a brunette sex-bomb in tight purple pants. The electronic band behind her, which features Calypso-type steel drums, is way behind — laid-back is the term generally used.

Her voice is soft, sensual, enveloping, combining an assertive manner and rhythm.

Recently there was a difference between the rock and jazz critics of a Parisian weekly over which should review her latest album, "The Perfect Release." The rock critic won.

The jazz influence is clear historically, if not musically. It came through the men she lived with, though her mother was a concert pianist and she was already playing piano and composing by the time she married bassist Gary Peacock in California.

They broke up because: "He could not accept my creative side. Five years later he called me and said his new wife was a painter and he had the same problem with her that he had with me and he might just as well have stayed married to me."

Avant-Garde Jazz

Through Peacock and her later relationship with pianist Paul Bley (they have a daughter), she was introduced to '60s avant-garde jazz, performing with Albert Ayler, Sunny Murray, Don Cherry and Bley.

Peacock's music moved rapidly toward rock. She decided to use her femininity as a performance tool. One of the first to play a synthesizer on stage, and to synthesize her voice, she was discovered in 1971: "RCA was trying to hip-up its rather square image and one of their producers signed David Bowie, Lou Reed and myself. But Bowie got all the attention, so Lou and I left."

Her RCA album "I'm the One" was one early exploration of the territory that became known as fusion-jazz. "I guess it's more rock than anything," she says, "but the album is based on the excitement and energy of jazz musicians like Airto, Elvin Jones, Randy Brecker and Perry Robinson."

After touring England in 1974, she: "Just stayed. I was totally broke. I didn't see any reason to go back"

Manor House

She rents a flat in a manor house in Hertfordshire that was once the rhododendron showcase of the town of Sandhurst. There is a full-time Spanish gardener, and when she looks out the window she imagines "croquet games and a string quartet dressed in tails playing Mozart. It's straight out of a Losey movie. I love living in the country, writing songs, falling in love and things like that."

The songs contain such lines as: "Fantasy only aborts reality," and "Now I'm going to say/ What you really want to hear/ Let's have a good time/ Let's boogie and party . . ."

And the falling in love part goes: "I've got a boy friend who's a — boy, friend. I graduated from high school the year he was born, dig that. It bothers me more than it bothers him. My daughter actually picked him out. She's closer to his age than I am."

"I guess the age thing doesn't really bother me any more. I've learned to accept the positive side of relationships. I've been through a few of them and suffered the pain involved. There's no point in melodrama any more. I used to be overdramatic about everything. Now I'm grown up. Let me tell you, it is a pleasure to grow up."

Annette Peacock and her band will be in Stockholm Jan. 16; Oslo Jan. 17, and Copenhagen Jan. 18.

Viticulture

Eastern U.S. Winemakers Aim Higher

By George Lobsenz

LANCASTER, Pa. (UPI) — The winemakers of the Eastern United States have long fought a mostly losing battle to win over some of the more cultured tastebuds in the status-conscious world of wine.

While pedigreed European wines have been acknowledged as the best in the industry and California wines have been acclaimed, many still think of Eastern U.S. wines as the choice of their kid brother or cheap uncle.

Now, Eastern vineyard owners feel they have a chance to compete because of a new genetically improved grape that combines the classic taste of the European grape with a newfound hardiness.

The optimism generated by the new grape was much in evidence at the recent Wineries International Eastern Wine Competition, where 82 vineyards from 22 states and Ontario entered their products for judging.

According to one judge, Robert Pool, a professor of viticulture at Cornell University, the vineyards of the East have always been noted for champagne and fortified wines such as port and sherry.

But as for the prestige table wines, he said, the domestic Eastern wines have always been regarded as too fruity.

Now however, "more attention is now being paid to reducing that fruitiness, largely through the blending of the new French hybrids," Pool said.

"Domestic winemakers have been trying to grow traditional European varieties since colonial times and failed. Now they are having greater success because of the new French hybrid grape apparently tough enough to withstand the extremes in weather here," he said.

Another judge, William Murray, wine writer for the Buffalo Evening News, said that judges, no matter what their particular background, generally share the same "mental ideal" of what each variety of wine should taste like.

"You get one judge from California, one from Australia and one from Germany and they'll agree on the classic taste for a certain type of wine," he said.

"There are these almost mystical standards — almost unbelievable — but discernible on a sensory level."

As for the contestants, different winemakers attached widely varying degrees of importance to the results of the judging.

"It's very important for us," said bearded Edward Salzburg, assistant winemaker for Canandaigua Wine Co. Inc., New York.

"Gold-winning wines are going to be much more marketable," he said. "No one is going to say that this is some hooch that only a Bowery bum would go for."

Hammer Aide Probed by FBI

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The FBI is conducting a preliminary investigation into $120,000 paid to a private detective working for Armand Hammer, chairman and chief executive officer of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., according to law enforcement officials.

The officials say the FBI has received allegations that the payments were connected to an attempt by Occidental to gain approval from city officials for oil drilling in the Los Angeles area.

The detective, Herbert Itkin, has been retained in the past by Dr. Hammer to handle sensitive business and political affairs for both himself and Occidental, according to associates of Mr. Itkin.

Barre to Go to New York

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI) — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre will make a private visit to New York Feb. 7-9 to address two organizations on international economic affairs.

Waverley Root

The Charm of Veal — Chameleon of the Kitchen

PARIS — The world's greatest eaters of veal are the Italians. Varro, indeed, expressed the opinion that the name of Italy came from the word for veal (*vitellus*, the diminutive form, or *vitulus*); and some modern scholars, out of respect, one may assume, for the most erudite Roman of his times (though one misled, occasionally, by superficial resemblances) have followed him.

"The name seems to be a grecized form of an Italian Vitelia, from the stem vitlo- or calf, and perhaps meant 'calf land,' 'grazing land,'" says the Encyclopedia Britannica. Perhaps, but if Varro (116-27 B.C.) had been born a century earlier, this idea might never have occurred to him. Veal does not seem to have been much eaten by the ancient Romans before the second century B.C., when "Italy" was already an old word.

Originally it had not been applied to Varro's part of the peninsula, but only to the two southernmost provinces, whose poor soil was better suited for raising goats, or at the best, sheep, than cattle. It is difficult to imagine anyone describing that area as "calf land." It would be my guess that the similarity between the name of Italy and the Latin name of the calf is mere coincidence.

Shunned by Romans

Even by the time of Trajan (A.D. 52-117), when Rome was probably better provided with food than it ever had been before, veal was only fourth in Roman preferences: The meat most widely eaten was pork, followed by mutton, preferably in the form of lamb (after all the early Latins had been shepherds) and goat, preferably in the form of kid. Veal did take precedence over beef, rare because it was expensive, but not until the reign of Alexander Severus (222-235) would Varro have found much support for his theory.

At that period Rome was seized by a mania for young meat — not only from cattle, but also from pigs, sheep and goats — to such an extent that there was danger that the herds and flocks would disappear, wiped out by the killing of almost all domesticated animals before they reached reproductive age. By imperial decree the slaughter of young animals was forbidden, after which matters returned to normal and meat prices declined to between one-quarter to one-half of the preprohibition level.

Modern Italians eat 15.4 pounds of veal per person per year, compared with four pounds for Americans and 2.3 pounds for Britons. Most writers explain that this is because Italian pasturage is poor and limited, making it economically unsound to bring animals to maturity.

It is true that in world terms beef is preferred to veal (even in Italy, where the annual per capita consumption of beef is 48.4 pounds) and therefore veal production usually trails well behind beef production except when it is more profitable to slaughter young animals than to raise them to maturity.

But Italy has at least two regions where there is excellent pasturage for cattle — in the Po Valley, where meat is a byproduct of milk (so veal comes from young males and is called *vitello*) and in Tuscany, where meat is a byproduct of work (so veal comes from the weaker young females and is called *vitella*).

The Tuscan area produces a third type of "veal," *vitellone* (big veal), which by an analogy with the North American "baby beef" might perhaps be called adult veal. Although it is not slaughtered before the age of 15 to 17 months, its flesh is still called *vitellone* and not *manzo* (beef), and continues to be so called until the age of three years, provided the calf is not put to work as a draft animal. It is fitting it with a yoke that produces the change.

This curious terminology results from Italy's breeding of the Chianina, the world's heaviest cattle and Italy's best meat animal, in which it is difficult to draw a line where veal ends and beef begins.

The Chianina is precocious in weight, more than a 1,000 pounds at one year, often 2,000 at two years; and in character, producing red meat from the age of six months. It is virtually the same animal the Etruscans were raising on the same territory in Varro's time — *bovos vastos et albos*, Columella called them — "tremendous white cattle." They were seldom slaughtered for veal in ancient times, for they were primarily draft animals, which seems to have been the rule in antiquity.

Italians do not eat veal only when, and because, it is cheaper pound for pound than beef; they eat it whenever it is in season and pay a premium price of 15 to 20 percent more than they pay for beef. They simply like veal more than do consumers of other nationalities.

Harmony With Sauces

The charm of veal for the Italians is the opportunity it gives them to utilize their culinary artistry to the full. Meats with more individualistic flavors refuse to enter into the harmonious blends that are the triumph of Italian cooking. The neutrality of veal is the condition of its often-remarked versatility — "the chameleon of the kitchen," Grimod de la Reyniere called it, a phrase he must have liked, for he applied it also to sole.

It lends itself, indeed, even to disguise, not to say deception, possible only because its own flavor is not marked enough to get in the way of others.

Consider, for instance, the famous *vitello tonnato* — veal with tunafish sauce. Food writers tend to use dithyrambs to describe the genius of the cooks who conceived a combination that at first blush seems so strange and yet turned out so successfully.

This is not quite the angle from which the creation of this dish was approached. At a period when tuna were in short supply, cooks sought a way to counterfeit this fish for the benefit of its aficionados.

Imitative Value

Veal was chosen as the best basis for an imitation, in which the minute amount of tunafish needed simply for a sauce would substitute for a real cut of tuna. In the Middle Ages a similar subterfuge was practiced in France. In "Le Menagier de Paris" (1393), I find a recipe for "counterfeit sturgeon": it is made from veal, from the calf's head.

The kind of veal we get today is excellent for dupery, probably its only claim to superiority. "Before the war," John and Karen Hess wrote in "The Taste of America," "unscrupulous purveyors would use cheap veal in place of expensive chicken in chicken a la king. Today, veal is so dear and chicken so relatively cheap, that we have met chicken labeled as veal. No matter — they're both fed the same and look the same, and would taste the same if they had any taste at all."

Milk and Eggs

Italian veal may be modest and retiring by nature, but it is flavorful in its subtle way, and so is French veal, from the country probably second only to Italy in its consumption. Oddly enough Joan Jungfleisch mentions neither Italy nor France specifically in her "For Innocents Abroad":

"The best veal in the world is Continental, especially that from Holland, and it is known in the trade as fed veal, or milk-fed veal. It is generally 2½ to 3½ months old when slaughtered and has spent its short life being fattened on milk and eggs, which keep the flesh its characteristic pale pink color.

"American veal does not have the same quality as Continental. While a small amount is of the tender and succulent milk-fed quality and slaughtered at three months, most American veal is slaughtered only between three and eight months and has been fattened on solid foods for some of that period.

"English veal is the poorest. This is because veal in England is a byproduct of the dairy industry, and baby calves are slaughtered as early as possible, at two to four weeks. The resulting veal is thin and tasteless. There is traditionally little demand for veal in England, beef, lamb and pork being preferred, and thus little incentive to increase the quantity or quality."

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☐ formal commercial education;
☐ a minimum of 3 years' relevant experience in industry, commerce or public accounting;
☐ excellent spoken and written English, with a good knowledge of spoken French and German;
☐ a strong sense of tact and diplomacy and good communication skills;
☐ freedom to travel extensively within the region and to the USA.
This assignment is an excellent opportunity for a person eager to acquire a wide experience touching all aspects of the company's business and offers good career prospects within the Philip Morris organization.
Please apply in full confidence with complete curriculum vitae in English to:
Philip Morris Europe S.A., Personnel Department JI/IA, Brillancourt 4, 1006 Lausanne (Switzerland).

Int'l engineering contractor with headquarters in Rome

SEEKS

TECHNICAL PROMOTION ENGINEER

(English mother tongue)

The rapid growth of our technical promotion department requires the expertise of an experienced promotion engineer to assist our technical promotion manager in preparing and presenting project qualifications, company documentation and promotional material.

The ideal candidate will be max. 32 years old, preferably hold a degree in chemical engineering and have a strong background in plant engineering and allied processes. Superior technical writing skills are essential. Minimum 2 years' experience in technical promotion will be a definite asset.

Salary commensurate with qualifications experience.

Please forward resume in confidence to:
TECHNIPETROL S.P.A.
Personnel Dept.
V. Le Castello Della Magliana, 68,
00148 Rome, Italy.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg'e Prev Quot.	Close
				— A—A—A —								
39¾	29⅛	ACF	2.24		6.1	7	407	37⅝	37	37	—	¾
18⅝	14⅜	AMF	1.24		8.3	6	202	15	14⅞	14⅞	—	⅛
25	12½	AM Intl	.28		1.6	116	172	17¾	17¼	17⅝	—	⅛
12⅛	9½	APL	1		10.	44	76	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—	⅛
42	32	ARA	1.82		5.3	7	69	34⅝	34½	34½	—	⅛
47¾	22⅝	ASA	2.40e		4.8		1585	u50	47¾	50	+2¼	
12⅜	8⅛	ATO	.56		5.1	4	129	11⅛	10⅝	11	+	⅛
28½	17	AVX s	.25		.9	15	150	27⅝	26¾	27⅛	+	⅛
43⅝	29½	Abbtl Lb	1		2.4	15	x389	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	+	⅜
28½	17½	AcmeC	1.20		4.2	6	62	u28¾	28⅜	28¼	+	⅛
4⅜	3⅛	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	51	4	3¾	4	+	⅛
14	10⅝	AdoEx	1.49e		11.		206	u14½	13⅞	14⅛	+	⅜
6⅛	4½	AdmMl	.20e		4.3	46	88	4¾	4¾	4¾		
40½	30⅜	AMD n				15	747	u40¾	39½	39½	+1	
36⅜	28⅝	AehnLi	s1.80		5.0	5	1956	36⅛	35½	35⅝	+	⅛
28⅛	19¼	Ahmans	1.20		5.9	4	60	20½	20	20½	—	⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen					72	3	2⅝	2⅝		
38½	24⅞	AirPrd	.80		2.0	11	333	u40	38¾	39⅜	+1	
28¼	17⅜	AirbFrt	1.20		4.8	10	99	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—	⅛
17⅛	11⅜	Akzona	.80		6.2	6	261	13¼	12⅞	12⅞		
8¼	6½	AlaP	dpf.87		13.		5	7	6⅝	6⅝	—	⅛
87½	67	AlaP	pf	9	13.		z150	69	69	69		
105	86½	AlaP	pf	11	13.		z10	87	87	87	—	1
92	70	AlaP	pf	9.44	13.		z200	72½	72½	72½	+	½
80	62	AlaP	pf	8.16	13.		z50	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜		
80	62½	AlaP	pf	8.28	13.		z40	64½	64½	64½	+1	
15⅜	13¾	Alagsp	1.48		11.	8	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
42¼	15⅝	Alaskin	.80		2.1	27	175	39¼	37⅝	37⅝	—	1½
36	27	Albany s	1		3.3	9	9	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	—	⅛
8¾	6⅜	Alberto	.36		4.3	10	46	u 8½	8¼	8¼		
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.28		3.0	8	136	40	39¾	39¾	—	⅛
55½	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40		4.3	6	102	u56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	+	⅜
37¼	22⅜	AlcaSid	1.40a		4.3	6	11	32⅝	32¼	32½	—	⅛
9⅜	6	Alexdr	.60		5.9	7	41	6⅜	6¼	6¼		
34⅜	20	AligCp	1.80a		3.9	6	24	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+	⅛
33	15⅞	AlgLud	1.40		4.4	5	212	32⅜	31¾	32	—	⅛
49¼	31¼	AlgLd	pf	3	6.3		159	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	—	⅛
22⅜	18⅜	AlgLd	pf2.19		11.		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+	⅛
21⅝	14⅜	AlgPw	1.80		11.	7	181	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+	⅛
17¼	13⅜	AllenGp	s 1		6.8	6	94	15	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅜
57½	24	Allergan	.60		1.1	20	24	54⅜	53¾	53¾	—	⅜
34	28½	AlldCh	2		3.8	7	64	53¾	52⅞	53⅜	—	⅜
13½	11⅛	AlldMnf	.86		6.4	7	25	13¼	12⅞	13½	+	⅜
22¼	12	AlldPd	.60		3.1	9	29	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—	½
27½	20⅜	AllaStr	1.60		6.8	5	29	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	—	⅛
38⅜	29¾	AllisCh	2		6.3	5	208	32¼	31¾	32	+	⅛
18¾	12	AllnAu	.66b		4.3	8	11	15	14¾	15		
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr	1.72		6.5	5	16	16	16	16		
61	47⅜	Alcoa	2.80		4.6	5	1431	u61½	60¾	61		
29	16	AmlSug	1		3.4	10	x96	u29¾	28⅞	29¼	+2¾	
49⅜	35½	Amax s	2.40		4.6	9	833	u52⅜	48⅝	52⅛	+3¾	
64¼	45¼	Amax pf	3		4.4		84	u68	63¾	68	+4½	
22⅛	18	Amrce	1.32		5.3	6	20	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	—	⅛
32	32¾	Amrcn	pf2.60		6.5		2	40½	40	40		
50⅜	25¼	AmHess	1.60		3.2	5	1462	51¼	49¾	49¾	—	⅛
110½	56⅜	AHes	pf3.50		3.2		x40	110¼	108	109	—1½	
14⅜	9¼	AmAir	.40		3.7	3	330	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜		
6½	3⅛	AmAir	wt				101	4¼	4	4⅛		
20⅜	16	AAir	pf 2.18		13.		26	17	16¾	16⅞	+	⅛
18¾	12	ABakr	1.20		6.4	9	105	u18⅝	18¾	18¾	+	⅜
68⅜	47⅜	ABrnds	5.50		8.0	6	95	u69⅛	68½	68⅜	+	¼
32½	23	ABrd	pf1.70		5.2		1	u32¾	32¾	32¾	+	¼
33½	28¼	ABrd	pf2.75		9.5		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝		
35¼	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		9.6		11	28¾	28¾	28¾	+	⅛
47¾	33⅜	ABdcst	1.60		4.5	6	2662	36⅜	35½	35⅝	—	⅜
16	13	ABldM	.76		5.4	6	12	14½	14⅜	14½		
41½	33¾	AmCan	2.90		8.2	5	x107	36⅜	35½	35½		
22¼	16⅜	ACan	pf1.75		9.9		13	17¾	17½	17⅝	+	⅜
7¼	3	ACentrv				28	30	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+	⅛
36⅛	24⅜	ACyan	1.60		5.0	9	741	33	32	32¼	—	⅛
25¼	17¼	ADisH				77	109	18½	18¼	18⅜		
25½	17¼	AIDt	1.16		5.8	8	127	20⅛	19¾	19¾		
23½	17½	AEIPw	2.22		12.	8	558	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+	⅛
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.4	7	1254	33½	33	33¼		
14⅝	9½	AFamil	.60b		5.5	5	89	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+	⅜
22½	17¾	AGIBd	2e		11.		34	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+	⅛
21¾	16½	AGnCv	1.44		6.8		3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+	⅛
38⅜	25¼	AGnins	1		2.7	6	283	38	37½	37⅝	+	⅜
16½	10¼	AHertfL	J .48		3.7	8	45	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+	⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12		5.3	6	151	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—	⅛
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60		6.0	11	2210	27¼	26½	26¾		
25⅜	22⅜	AmHosp	.80		2.4	13	1333	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+	⅜
11½	8	AmInvt	.40		4.5	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
34½	24⅛	AmMfrs	.80		2.3	12	267	34½	34¼	34¾	+	⅛
9¼	5½	AmMotrs	.07e		.8	4	1799	8½	7⅞	8¼	+	½
40⅛	36	ANatR	3.20		7.1	10	382	46	45⅛	45⅛	—	⅜
31½	19½	ASLFI	n.80b		3.3	4	41	24⅜	23¾	24	—	⅜
19⅜	11⅞	AShip	.80		4.8	33	84	17⅜	16¾	16½	—	½
58¼	39½	AStand	3.60		6.8	6	264	53½	52¾	53⅛	+	⅜
10⅜	6¾	ASterl	.32		3.7	9	250	9	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80		2.7	4	163	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	+	1¼
59⅜	48½	AmStr	pf				1	50½	50½	50½	—	½
64⅜	51½	ATT	5		9.6	7	4180	52⅛	51¾	52	+	¼
61⅜	47⅛	ATT	pf	4	7.3	13		53¼	53	53⅛	+	⅛
47⅜	38⅝	ATT	pf	3.64	9.1	5		40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	—	⅛
14⅝	11	AWatWk	.92		7.1	4	16	13⅜	13	13		
19	15⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.5		z580	17	16⅞	16¾	—	⅛
13	10	AWat	pf1.25		12.		z100	10½	10½	10½		
21	16	Ameron	1.20		6.1	5	38	20	19¾	19¾	—	⅛
15¼	11¼	AmesD	.60b		2.5	5	73	u15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+	⅜
26⅜	20¾	Ametek	s 1		3.8	13	122	26⅞	26	26½		
27⅜	17⅜	Amfac	1.20		4.5	6	115	27½	26½	26¾	—	⅛
41	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.0	12	597	39	38½	38¾	+	⅛
26⅜	13½	Amoco	.60a		2.3	12	9	u26½	26⅛	26⅛		
21¾	14¼	Ampex	.20		.9	11	263	u22¼	21⅝	21⅝	+	⅛
21⅛	15⅜	AmresCo			1.3	12	127	16	15⅞	15⅞	—	⅛
24⅜	14⅛	Amstar	1.25		6.5	8	220	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	—	⅛
7¼	6	Amst	pf .68		11.		6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+	⅛
43	32¼	Amsted	2.20		5.5	7	62	40¼	39¾	39⅞	—	⅛
25	14⅜	Analog	s			17	91	23⅜	22⅜	23⅛	—	⅛
18¾	14⅛	Anchor	s1.20		7.2	6	157	17	16¾	16¾	+	⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12		5.0	7	61	22¾	22¼	22½	—	⅛
7⅜	5½	Angelica	.34		4.6	7	447	7¾	6⅞	7⅛	+	⅛
27½	10	Anixter	.40		1.5	8	126	26⅝	26½	26½	—	⅛
39⅜	18¾	Apache	s.40		1.1	14	245	35¾	34⅝	35¼	+	⅛
12½	6¼	AplDlg			9		264	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛		
28¼	16	AplDlg	pf1		4.7		1	21½	21½	21½	+	⅛
14	7¾	ApplMg				11	163	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅛
27⅜	21	Arcata	1.28		4.7	7	193	27⅜	25⅞	27⅛	+	1⅛
35	29	Arcat	pf	2	5.9		7	33¾	33¼	33¾	+	1
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16		7.7		2	28	28	28		
33¼	14⅜	ArchrD	.20b		.6	16	1917	u33⅜	32¼	32¾	+	⅜
11¾	5	ArcIEn	.10e		1.8	13	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+	⅛
21¾	16⅜	ArizPS	2		11.	7	270	18¼	18	18⅛	+	⅛
109	96½	ArlPst	10.70		10.		z100	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜		
12¾	8	ArkBst	.60		6.6	70	12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—	⅛
28⅜	22¼	ArkLGs	s1.24		4.4	11	298	u28¾	27¾	27¾	—	⅛
4	1¾	ArlenRty					74	3⅜	3¼	3¼		
10⅝	5¼	Armada				6	71	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+	⅛
28⅝	19	Armco	1.50		5.3	6	1114	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+	⅛
36⅛	26	Arm pf	2.10		5.8		265	36¼	35½	36¼	+	⅛
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10		7.0	6	375	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜		
25¼	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20		6.3	4	50	20¼	19¾	19	—	1
22⅝	18	AroCorp	1b		4.3	6	63	u23¼	22½	23½	+	1⅛
33	9⅜	ArrowE	.20r		.6	8	80	31½	30¾	31¼	—	⅛
16½	11	Arvin	1.12		8.3	5	25	13¾	13⅜	13½		
26¾	20	Arvin	pf	2	9.1		4	22¼	22	22	—	⅛
45⅜	15¼	Asarco	1a		2.0	7	4713	u50½	47¼	50¾	+	5
45½	22⅝	AshOil	s 2.20		5.3	8	242	41⅜	41¼	41½		
42¼	40½	AshOil	pf wi	4.50		11		42	41⅝	41⅝	—	⅛
23⅜	15¼	AsdDG	1.50		6.5	7	759	u23⅜	22⅞	23	+	⅛
22⅛	17¼	Athlone	1.20		6.0	5	42	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+	⅛
20¾	16¾	AtCyEl	1.84		10.	7	48	18⅝	18	18	—	⅛
83¼	56¼	AtlRich	2.80		3.4	10	890	81⅛	81¼	81⅝	+	1¾
46½	37	AtlRc	pf3.75		9.6		x340	39	39	39	+	1
99¼	67¼	AtlRc	pf2.80		2.9		5	97¾	97¾	97½	+	1½
20¾	16⅜	AtlasCp					81	18	17¾	17⅞	+	⅛
41	28⅜	AutoDta	.64		1.7	17	183	38¼	37	37¾	+	½
29⅞	18⅜	AvcoCp	1.20		4.4	3	1277	27¾	27	27¾	+	⅛
21¼	14¼	Avery	.40		3.2	11	221	18¾	18½	18½	+	⅛
27	17¾	Avnet	2.80		7.6	9	1902	38⅛	u37	37	—	½
23⅜	10	Aydin				15	231	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+	⅛
				— B—B—B —								
63¾	10¼	BAV Lia	52c				35	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜		
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mig					4	2	2	2	+	⅛
12⅜	7	Bache	.50a		3.9	9	797	u13¾	12½	12¾	+	⅜
59	31	BakrInt	.60		1.0	18	562	58½	57¾	57¾	—	¼
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20		3.4	7	175	34⅞	33¾	34⅞	+	2½
60	30½	BldUp	pf 2.06		4.0		5	51⅜	50¾	51⅜	+	3⅜
28⅜	18⅝	BallCn	1.40		5.5	5	118	25¾	25¼	25¾	+	⅛
48⅝	23⅛	BallMfg	s.10		.3	22	1425	35	34⅜	34⅜	—	⅛
26	21¼	BallGE	2.44		11.	6	212	22½	22¼	22½	—	⅛
33	18¼	BanCal	.92		2.7	8	536	u34⅜	33	33¾	+	1
19¾	12¼	Bandag	.60		2.2	10	36	19	18⅝	18⅝	—	⅛
29¾	19¾	BangPnt	.80		2.9	5	135	27¾	26½	27¾	+	1½
40¼	27¾	BanPnt	pf	2	5.6		10	36	35	36	+	½
43¼	31⅜	BkNY	2.72		7.7	5	x63	35¼	34¼	35¼	+	1
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16		8.3	4	48	14⅜	13⅞	14		
30⅜	24	BnkAm	1.32		5.1	6	636	26½	26	26	—	⅛
48⅜	32	BankTr	1.30		5.5	5	158	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+	⅛
28	22¾	BkTr	pf 2.50		10.		4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜		
49	40	BkTr	pf4.22		10.		2	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	—	⅜
14	7¾	Banner	.14		1.1	81	13⅜	12¾	12½	12½	—	⅜
58¾	24¼	Barber	1.60		3.3	11	91	48¾	48½	48½	—	⅛
15⅜	11	BardCR	.36		2.6	11	x332	14⅜	13½	13⅞	+	⅜
21⅝	15½	BarnGp	s.80		4.2	5	77	19	18⅝	19	+	⅛
20⅜	18⅜	BarnBk	n 1		4.8	6	181	u21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+	⅛
26⅝	17⅜	BarryW	s.52		2.2	13	47	25¾	24	24⅜	—	⅛
48	23½	BauschS			2.6	12	355	39¼	38½	38¾	+	⅛
49½	35¾	BaxlTrv	.50		1.0	14	1190	47¾	46¾	47⅜	+	⅛
10⅝	3½	BayCelP					209	6½	6¼	6½	+	⅛
27¼	18¼	BaySlG	2.20		9.1	7	45	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—	⅛
38	26	Bearing	.92		2.8	9	77	33¾	32¾	33½	+	⅜
24½	19¾	BeatFd	1.20		5.8	6	858	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+	⅜
50¼	40¾	Beat	pf 3.38		8.0		17	42	41⅝	42	+	⅛
32¾	20	Beckm	.32		1.1	17	185	30⅜	29¾	30	+	⅛
36½	27¾	BectDk	.92		2.7	11	632	34⅜	34¼	34¼		
58	22	Beech	1		1.8	16	x182	56⅜	55¼	55½	—	⅜
16	3¾	Beker					8	17¾	14⅜	13⅜	—	⅜
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s 1		2.6	7	169	38⅜	38¼	38¾	+	⅛
30⅜	21¼	Belden	1.60		5.6	5	37	28¾	28¼	28¾	+	⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		5.1	6	10	7¾	7	7¾	+	⅛
25⅝	14⅜	BellHow	.96		3.8	15	705	25¾	24¾	25¼	+	⅛
13⅜	9⅝	BellInd	1.20a		1.4	8	370	u14⅜	13⅞	14	+	⅛
19⅜	15⅜	BellCo	g s1.64				8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅛
30½	19⅜	Bemis	1.40		5.2	4	16	27¼	27	27		
53¾	36¼	Bendix	2.84		5.4	7	826	52	51¾	52	+2	
102	75	Bendix	pf 3		2.9		1	u103	103	103	+1	
32⅛	22⅜	BenfCp	2		7.6	6	67	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+	⅛
45½	36½	Benef	pf4.30		12.		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—	⅛
26½	20	Benef	pf2.50		12.		z250	21¾	20¾	20¾	+	⅛
14⅜	7⅜	BergHB				59	20031	u19	17	18¾	+4⅛	
7⅛	3	BerkeyP				16	1253	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+	⅛
29⅛	20	BestPd	.24		1.0	8	165	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+	⅛
25⅝	19½	BethSt	1.60		6.5	3	761	25	24½	24½	—	⅛
45¼	31⅝	BigThr	.88		2.0	15	63	44⅝	44¼	44¼	—	⅛
33⅝	14⅜	Binney	.92		3.7	12	84	25	24½	24¾	+	⅛
29¾	14⅜	BisFSL	s.80		3.3	7	174	24⅜	23¾	25¼	—	1½
25⅛	18	BlackDr	.60		3.1	10	528	22⅜	22	22	—	⅜
24½	18¾	BlairJn	s 1		4.8	6	80	20¾	19⅝	20⅜	+	⅜
25½	14⅜	BlissL	1.10		5.4	6	32	20¼	19⅝	20¼		
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60		6.2	9	31	25¾	25½	25⅝	—	⅛
35¼	20⅝	BlueB	1.60		4.7	6	485	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr				5	62	4	3⅝	3⅝		
58⅝	37⅛	Boeing	s1.40a		2.4	8	1967	58⅛	57⅜	58	+	½
40⅜	28¾	BolsC	1.50		4.2	6	410	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝		
27⅜	23⅜	Borden	1.82		7.5	6	187	24½	24	24⅛	—	⅛
37½	26⅜	BorgW	2.30		6.1	5	x125	u37⅞	37	37⅝	+	⅛
8½	4⅝	Bormns	.20e		4.2	8	x46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
24¾	19⅜	BosEd	2.52		12.	6	89	22¾	22	22¾		
86⅛	70	BosE	pf8.88		12.		z210	72	71¾	71¾		
11⅜	9	BosE	pf1.17		12.		13	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+	⅛
14¼	11	BosSt	pf1.46		12.		12	12	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
14⅜	6¾	Bronll	.20		2.2	10	599	9⅜	8¾	9	—	⅛
56⅛	23¾	BrounC	.80		1.4	17	110	56½	56½	56½		
29½	24⅛	BrigSt	1.20a		4.7	8	92	26	25	25⅝	+	⅜
39⅛	31	BristM	1.44		3.9	11	410	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	—	⅜
44¼	35⅛	BristM	pf 2		4.7		2	42¼	42¼	42¼	—	1¼
35⅛	17⅛	BritPet	1.02e		3.4	6	1557	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		7.4	12	20	14⅞	14¾	14¾		
25	18¼	BkyUG	2.72		9.8	7	41	23⅞	22⅝	23⅜	—	⅛
26	17¼	BkUG	pf2.47		11.		7	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜		
28⅛	16¼	BurnSh			3.5	7	69	u29	28¼	28¼	+	⅛
19	8	Brown	10		1.7	5	251	17½	17	17⅛	—	⅛
29⅛	22	BrwnGp	2		7.7	5	111	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+	⅛
16⅜	11⅝	BwnSFer	.70		4.2	11	843	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Brnswk	.80		5.9	6	636	13¾	13⅝	13½	+	⅛
30¾	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		9.2		284	26½	26⅛	26½	+	⅛
27¼	17⅝	BrushW	s 1		3.7	9	119	27	25½	27	+	1⅛
25	16½	BucyEr	.88		3.9	8	1460	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+	⅛
37⅜	25	BuffFc	1.80		6.8	7	6	30	29¾	30		
16⅜	9¼	Bundy	1		9.4	7	53	18¾	10½	10⅝		
19⅜	15⅞	BunkrH	1.96		12.		13	16⅛	16½	16⅜	+	⅛
31⅜	16⅜	BunkR	.84		2.8	8	265	30⅞	30½	30½	+	½
31½	20½	BnkR	pf1.50		4.9		8	30½	30¼	30½	+	⅜
18½	15	Burlind	1.40		7.8	7	577	18⅜	17⅝	18	+	⅛
65	36½	BurlNo	2.10		3.5	5	344	60⅜	59	59½	—	⅛
7½	5⅝	BrlNo	pf .55		9.0		6	6	6	6⅛	+	⅛
58¼	37⅜	BrlNo	pf2.85		6.4		168	53	52½	52⅝	+	⅜
33⅜	20½	Burndy	1		3.3	9	13	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+	⅛
7½	3	BrnsRL				19	966	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+	⅛
84⅜	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20		2.6	12	928	84	83	83¾	—	⅜
29⅜	14	Bullfrin	s.80		2.9	9	73	29⅛	27½	27½	—	1¼
15	7⅛	Buttes				72	443	13⅜	13	13	—	⅜
				— C—C—C —								
43⅜	27	CBI Ind	s1a		2.5	14	405	43⅛	39¼	40

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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ran Is Seen Fading as a Threat o World's Petroleum Supplies

W YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — s fading as a menace to world pplies, according to the view s gaining ground in world oil s.

s outlook is found among ma- l companies as well as the Or- ation of Petroleum Exporting tries — and it takes much of ing out of Iran's new threats p selling oil to countries back- U.S. economic sanctions against egime inspired by Ayatollah llah Khomeini.

he world needs Iranian oil less Iran needs oil revenues," said conomist with one major oil any.

a new internal study, Exxon, orld's largest oil company, has uded that a new cessation of an oil exports for three months s could be handled by drawing record oil inventories and the speeding up of oil tankers.

ven assuming [that such a] dis- on continued through this ner," the Exxon study suggests, e outlook demand [for oil] be met if other OPEC coun- maintained output at current icing, though, is a different er.

xon and other major oil com- s agree that another collapse an's oil exports — even though xports currently total less than the volume shipped before last s revolution — could have a ficant impact on petroleum s. It was the Iranian revolution triggered a doubling in world rices last year, and the prospect nother disruption in Iranian oil ut — variously estimated at be- n 2.5-million and 3.5-million ls a day — is a key factor be- continued upward pressure on leum prices.

owever, there is mounting evi- e that the rapid escalation in leum prices has been the major n behind a slowing in demand il. Another upward surge in oil s — as the possible result of her Iranian oil interruption — d cause even more of a slump demand, most oil observers . "That would quickly bring equilibrium in oil supplies and and, at a much lower level," the chief economist for another r oil company.

owing economic conditions in ope as well as in the U.S. also responsible for curbing oil de- nd. But, whatever the reason, de- nd is expected to be down sharp- his year as well as next year from lier anticipated levels.

or the United States, Exxon sees oil consumption dropping to 17.8 million barrels a day this year from 18.4 MBD in 1979 and 18.8 MBD in 1978.

Next year, Exxon says U.S. petroleum consumption will rise from this year's low level, but only slightly, to 18.3 MBD.

Exxon expects Europe's oil demand to level at 14.1 MBD for the next two years, down from 14.7 MBD in 1979.

Japan is expected to consume 5.4 MBD this year and 5.5 MBD next year, about in line with last year's 5.5 MBD.

Outside these major consuming regions, demand for oil probably will grow, rising to 14.4 MBD in 1980 and 14.8 MBD in 1981 from 13.7 MBD in 1979. But, says an Exxon official, the "only real growth in oil use is in the OPEC countries."

So far as oil supplies are concerned, world oil production has been running at record levels. Non-OPEC output is expected to climb again this year. Several OPEC countries have indicated that they probably will reduce output this year because of an anticipated decline in demand for their oil.

The Exxon study anticipates a drop in OPEC output to about 29 MBD this year, down between 1.5 and 2 MBD from the 1979 level. Even so, says Exxon, "demand on OPEC should fall in 1980 as non-OPEC production rises, consumers adapt to higher prices and industrial activity slows."

Exxon assumes that output in Saudi Arabia — 9.5 MBD continuing through the first quarter — will average 8.8 MBD for the full year. Exxon also assumes 3.1 MBD for Iraq's 1980 production — other observers think that is too low — and 3 MBD for Iran.

"Unforeseen supply disruptions remain [a] potential threat," the Exxon study says, "but could be less serious than in 1979." One reason for this optimism, the Exxon report continues, is that inventories of oil are "in a better position to smooth [the] impact if losses occurred."

Other oil observers agree that the new stagnation in oil demand and record oil production have meant a buildup of oil inventories to unprecedented levels. These oil stocks, in turn, are being increasingly relied on as a buffer against future supply-demand imbalances.

In OPEC, some oil ministers estimate worldwide oil inventories as 5 billion barrels, about 500 million barrels above the previous peak. Exxon's internal study focuses on what it calls "usable stocks" of oil and petroleum products in the United States, Europe and Japan, the main oil-consuming regions.

It finds that such stocks, which do not include the strategic stockpiling in consuming countries, were equal to about 210 million barrels, or about six days' supply, last April 1, far below the historic average of 290 million barrels, or eight days' supply, for that time of year.

But by Oct. 1, according to the Exxon study, usable commercial stocks in the United States, Europe and Japan had ballooned to 660 million barrels. That was equal to 16 or 17 days' supply and was far above the 550 million barrels, or 13 days' supply, of a year earlier.

"By Oct. 1, usable commercial stocks were about 11 percent above the historic average levels in major consuming regions," the Exxon study shows.

Exxon maintains, however, that it is unlikely that a significant crude surplus will develop this year.

Hudson Letter Disputes OECD's 1980 Forecasts

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — The Hudson Letter today took issue with the "strongly pessimistic" 1980 forecasts made by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

The letter, published by the Paris-based Hudson Research Ltd., Europe, a think tank, maintains that the OECD forecasts cannot help but depress business planning and investment and that they do not "merit the extreme attention paid them by the world press and by corporate strategists."

Reviewing the record of OECD predictions over the last five years, the letter said the OECD's gross national product growth forecasts "have frequently been off by 200 percent or more."

"The forecasts are sometimes a reverse of reality as in 1975 when a projected GNP performance for Britain of a growth of 1.75 percent actually turned to be minus 1," it said.

OECD's Performance

The letter published a table of OECD forecasts and the actual performances of its major member countries from 1975 through 1979 to support its claim. "Such a checkered record clearly means that very little confidence can be placed in OECD's recent forecasts of overall near-zero growth in 1980," it said. The Hudson Letter maintained that contrary to the OECD view "no serious world recession is in sight" for 1980.

"The OECD conclusions [in its December forecasts] erred in generalizing too much from the downturn in the U.S. economy which is less and less important for Europe as a trading partner, and in placing too great a phychological emphasis on admittedly negative British trends," it stated.

Gold Rises to Record $657

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold surged today, ending trading here at a record high $657 an ounce, up $34.50 from Friday's late level. Sterling rose sharply but the dollar was narrowly mixed against other currencies.

Gold prices, which some analysts view as a measure of the excess liquidity in the international banking system, soared to a record $660 an ounce at the afternoon fixing here, up from $623 at Friday's afternoon fixing. In later trading, however, the price eased to $654 bid, $660 asked, compared with Friday's close of $620-625.

Zurich bullion dealers said gold's impressive performance was a psychological reaction to the continuing problems in Afghanistan and Iran for which a "solution seems to be becoming more and more of an impossibility," as one dealer put it.

Also, after the recent, but short, consolidation, the market had strengthened its base. Dealers said that profit-taking was rather limited while demand is by far exceeding the supply. "Pessimistic investors [are] sitting on their gold," one dealer said. On the production side, South Africa is selling normally while Moscow remains out of the market, he added.

Turnover was heavy today, comparable to the average volume of the last four weeks, harried Zurich dealers added.

One dealer cited Mideast demand, but overall, dealers were very reluctant to pinpoint any one area, agreeing that demand came from "everywhere."

"If we say Mideast demand, well, then you get demand from everywhere," one dealer remarked.

Sterling finished trading at $2.2720, up from $2.2575 after trading above $2.28. The rise was attributed to non-residents and U.K. institutions pouring money into the government bond market. U.K. bankers said that funds from the oil-exporting states as well as from European investors were moving into gold and sterling.

Some bankers estimate that the oil-exporting states now have about $2 billion a week to invest and that if even a relatively small proportion of this moves into gold or a particular currency, it is enough to move rates sharply higher.

British government bond prices with long maturites rose by as much as two points. Two government bond issues totaling £2 billion sold out last week and the government broker had no supplies of bonds to keep prices from rising.

Although several British bankers said they do not believe a decline in interest rates is imminent, market participants were apparently expecting interest rates to decline before long, which would push bond prices up. Hence they rush to buy gilt-edged bonds.

The dollar finished at 1.7180 Deutsche marks, down marginally from 1.7195 DM Friday.

The dollar edged higher against the Swiss franc to 1.5817 from 1.5790 and to 236.17 yen from 235.90, but eased slightly against the French franc to 4.0280 from 4.0295.

NYSE Continues Advance Led by Gold, Oil Shares

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — Led by gold, oil and mining issues, New York Stock Exchange prices today added to last week's gains in continued heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.04 to 863.57 and advances led declines about nine to seven on turnover of about 53 million shares.

In futures trading, wheat closed higher, corn and oats lower and soybeans mixed on the Chicago Board of Trade. Traders continued to focus attention on Agriculture Department plans to support prices following the grain embargo on the Soviet Union. Many traders said the embargo announcement continued to have a bearish impact on prices during today's trade.

Although the stock market often weakens when world tensions push gold prices higher, analysts said the Iranian crisis at least appeared now to be a stalemate.

The Soviet move into Afghanistan remained a worry, however. One analyst noted that the strength in the oil group, particularly domestic oils, was based on the "realization that Mideast oil is in jeopardy."

Heavily traded Texaco surged 2⅛ on turnover of more than 1 million shares. Active Exxon gained⅝, Ohio Standard 1½ and Union Oil of California ⅝ but Superior Oil dropped 4 to 132½.

Computer stocks mostly shed fractions but Data General added 2⅛. It introduced new high capacity, low cost integrated disc/diskette storage subsystems.

British Petroleum gained ¾. It raised North Sea oil prices to about $29.75 a barrel from $26.02.

In corporate developments, Columbia Pictures Industries said it reached agreement in principle to buy Rastar Films Inc., a producer of motion pictures, for between 235,000 and 300,000 shares of Columbia's common.

General Motors President Elliott Estes said he believes the U.S. automobile sales slump has "bottomed out" and that the world's largest au-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8)

Grain Ban Costlier Than Said for U.S.

By William Robbins

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The costs in tax dollars of the U.S. decision to use its grain weapon in retaliation against the Soviet Union for its actions in Afghanistan are likely to be substantially higher than any figures that have come out of Washington so far, according to a number of nongovernmental agricultural economists who have been assessing its potential impact.

At a minimum, the government outlays to ease the impact on farmers and others in the grain industry will probably exceed $5 billion, although some of that will be recovered when the Agriculture Department gets a chance to sell the large quantities of grain it will be buying up this year as a result of the decision, according to John Schnittker, a Washington-based consultant who was deputy secretary of Agriculture in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The outlays are in addition to a number of other effects, including a reduction of foreign trade currency coming into the economy and potential declines in farm income, in profits of agribusiness concerns and in taxes on those profits.

"The decision is going to hurt on both sides," said Gale Johnson, the noted agricultural economist who is now provost of the University of Chicago, referring to the impact on both the Soviet Union and the United States.

But it also holds promise of some beneficial effects for consumers, according to Mr. Johnson and one of his colleagues, Theodore Schultz, a Nobel prizewinner in economics last year.

At the point Jan. 4 when the president announced that he was cutting off shipments of grain to the Soviet Union in excess of the 8 million tons to which the United States was obligated under a five-year agreement, the Russians had bought 21.4 million tons of wheat and livestock-feed grains and 1.1 million tons of soybeans and soy products.

This was a result of informal discussions, allowed under the five-year agreement that had granted the Soviet Union the right to buy up to 25 million tons this year. The effect of the president's announcement was to abrogate sales of more than 14 million tons of grain and soybeans and to prevent further purchases of nearly 3 million tons.

The government was fully aware, according to the industry source, of the economic consequences and decided that the sacrifices were worthwhile. The National Security Council "knew that it could use the grain weapon only once — it was a one-shot weapon," the source said. From now on, he said, anyone relying on the United States for grain supplies would be aware that this country was willing to use its weapon and would need to guard against vulnerability resulting from dependence on supplies from the United States.

Impact on Soviet

The impact on the Soviet Union is hard to assess, according to the economists as well as trade sources. The Russians had bought most of their grain at prices substantially higher than market quotations of last Friday.

"But they were willing to pay the price," said Mr. Schultz, who has knowledge of the Soviet system as a result of visits to the Soviet Union and dealings with Russian academic agencies. That indicated the importance to the Soviet government of improving the diet of its people.

The biggest risk for the Russians, he said, is the danger of another bad crop following immediately behind the weather-reduced harvest of 1979, which led it its massive grain buying in the United States.

As for possible sacrifices in the United States, which President Carter said Americans might be required to make, the agricultural economists cited the following:

- Government purchases of grain originally destined for the Soviet Union at a cost of about $2.5 billion.
- Restrictions on this year's production, with the government required to pay farmers more than $2 billion to induce them to divert cropland from cultivation of grain crops.
- A loss of about $2.5 billion in returns on foreign trade, in addition to whatever reduction might result from lower prices that other overseas customers may pay.
- Additional tax costs if lower farm prices require greater subsidies to producers under current programs that guarantee at least $2.20 a bushel for corn and $3.40 for wheat.
- The impact on farm income if grain prices remain depressed, in addition to the cost of heavy machinery acquired to cultivate larger acreages than they will be planting.
- The impact on suppliers of machinery, seeds and fertilizer as a result of reduced needs of farmers.
- A long-term reduction of Soviet demand for grain if this year's cutoff results in a reduction of Soviet livestock herds.

On the other hand, the economists said, though there is likely to be little immediate impact on consumer prices, U.S. livestock herds could be increased and meat prices reduced if grain prices continue at currently depressed levels.

Japanese Steel Firms Seeking Soviet Deal

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — Four Japanese steel firms will jointly reopen talks with the Soviet Union this week to sell Moscow steel pipes, Nippon Steel said today. The firms failed in a first round of talks in December on the sale when Moscow refused to accept price increases of 20-to-30 percent.

Nippon Kokan Kaisha, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kawasaki Steel and Nippon last year exported to the Soviet Union about 700,000 metric tons of pipes for natural gas pipelines financed with a credit from the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The firms apparently believe the Japanese government will not support the U.S.-proposed economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, industry sources pointed out.

BP Raises Oil Prices

LONDON, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — British Petroleum has raised its average North Sea oil price to $29.75 a barrel, effective Jan. 1, from about $26.02, a BP spokesman said today. Industry sources noted that North Sea prices have been expected to approach the new North African levels of $30 and above.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

First National Boston

4th Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	22.43	17.17
Per Share	1.82	1.40
Net Income ..	21.34	17.26
Per Share	1.73	1.40
Year	1979	1978
Oper. Net	84.95	62.74
Per Share	6.90	5.11
Net Income ..	84.22	62.91
Per Share	6.84	5.12

Great Western Financial *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	237.4	190.4
Profits.....	23.74	23.64
Per share	1.06	1.05
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	878.4	714.6
Profits.....	93.07	89.68
Per share	4.15	4.01

** Share figures reflect 3-for-2 stock split.*

Int'l Minerals & Chemical

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	443.5	347.8
Profits.....	37.80	27.90
Per Share	2.08	1.56
1st Half	1979	1978
Revenue.....	830.6	662.8
Profits.....	70.80	51.60
Per Share	3.90	2.87

Marine Midland Banks

4th Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	13.13	8.00
Per Share	1.04	0.64
Net Income ..	12.76	8.84
Per Share	1.02	0.70
Year	1979	1978
Oper. Net	42.76	24.51
Per Share	3.41	1.95
Net Income ..	39.85	28.42
Per Share	3.18	2.26

Demands Nissan, Toyota Open U.S. Plants

UAW Chief Assails Japan's Automakers

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers union, said yesterday the UAW will push for Congress to impose restrictions on the foreign content of cars sold here by the biggest importers. He singled out Toyota Motor and Nissan Motor, charging them with "absolutely outrageous" conduct.

Imported autos have been accounting for 24 percent of the U.S. market. Of the imports, Japanese makers have accounted for 76 percent of sales. In the last few months, nearly 146,000 U.S. auto workers have been laid off indefinitely, and thousands more have been laid off every week in sales-related plant closings.

Honda Motor's decision, announced Friday, to build a car-assembly plant in Ohio was made in the knowledge that the UAW was about to make its protectionist move, a UAW official said.

Mr. Fraser said the union will propose legislation that would require "a substantial percentage" of the content of cars sold here to be U.S.-made. Such a requirement would apply to makers selling at least 200,000 units a year in the U.S. market.

Fines, Quotas

Such legislation would be aimed at requiring the Japanese auto companies "to open assembly and parts plants" in the United States and would impose fines and import quotas on companies that did not comply, Mr. Fraser said.

Referring to what he called the Japanese manufacturers' refusal "to exercise restraint" during the current downturn in domestic sales, Mr. Fraser noted that "time and time again, the UAW put the Japanese automakers on notice" that the union wanted them voluntarily either to limit imports or to build cars in the United States.

"We got promises, promises, promises — but no action," Mr. Fraser said. "Our efforts at diplomacy are over." The labor leader was referring to the talks between UAW and Japanese officials that led to an informal commitment in 1978 by the Japanese to keep future car exports to the United States at 1977 levels, a commitment UAW officials charged was not kept.

The warning was billed as a major policy shift in the union's once-firm stand in support of free trade. Mr. Fraser sought to blunt the blow by saying his union still "believes the U.S. market needs the discipline of foreign competition."

But he said Toyota and Nissan have been behaving in an undisciplined manner generally by trying to take advantage of a "short-term situation" in which U.S. plants are retooling to build smaller cars.

Japanese Respond

For this reason, Mr. Fraser suggested that, "if these companies continue to exploit the situation, the content requirment should be tougher" for them than for others. He suggested that content rules be applied to individual companies, instead of national groupings.

"If the Japanese auto firms want to continue to benefit from the American marketplace, they must contribute to it," Mr. Fraser said. "The best way for them to do so is to open assembly and parts plants here," he said.

In Tokyo, a Toyota spokesman said that the depression in the U.S. auto industry is not necessarily due to imports. Rather, he said, it has resulted largely from the failure by the U.S. industry to foresee the present growing demand for small, fuel-efficient cars.

"We understand the difficult position in which UAW finds itself today," he said. "However, it is regrettable if the UAW is trying to shift the blame to imported cars and turning away from the principle of free trade to protectionism," the spokesman said.

Nissan Motor's vice president Masataka Okuma echoed Toyota's view. He added, however, that today's situation is only a temporary development that will continue only until U.S. automakers ready themselves for supplying adequate numbers of small cars.

Both Toyota and Nissan said they are currently considering the possibility of producing cars in the United States but cannot now say "yes" or "no" to such a move.

West Germany's Volkswagenwerk opened a U.S. auto-assembly plant in late 1978 and is expected to soon decide whether to buy or build a second plant.

West Germany Accepting Mark's New Reserve Role

By John M. Geddes

NN, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The German government and central bank have begun to move cautiously toward an acceptance of the sche mark's role as a world reserve currency, acceding reluctantly most three years of international market pressure to take such

erse indications woven into hes during the last month that a new stance was emerging confirmed last week by ce Ministry officials, signaling one official termed "an acce of reality."

a degree, the change in tone een almost minimal, but in a ry where economic policy imes evolves with agonizing ess, it is significant. The metaosis has been most clearly at the Bundesbank, which in ourse of two months has ted from a position of decrye country's reserve role to one dging acceptance.

cials at the chancellery and finance ministry assert that the change in perspective does not mean that the country is dropping its policy of discouraging diversification into Deutsche marks. Rather, they said, it is only a long-overdue acknowledgement of the German currency's 11 percent share in central banks' currency reserves.

But the acknowledgement has been coupled with the warning that West Germany must learn to cope with what seems to be an increase in the flow of funds into Deutsche marks. If the trend into marks continues, it could mean that Germany, through no particular active wish, might end up having its currency used widely as a reserve unit, and also inherit more international economic responsibility.

An Evolution

Such an evolution would clash sharply with the country's official position. Beginning in 1977, West Germany rejected U.S. calls that it allow the Deutsche mark to play an increased role as a reserve currency because the German economy was too small to withstand the rigors of capital inflows and outflows. Karl Otto Poehl, who succeeded Dr. Otmar Emminger this month as head of the Bundesbank, is said to have a more moderate assessment.

Dr. Emminger's views, which are supported by many at the Bundesbank, were most recently reflected by an article in the central bank's report for November. Aside from the domestic damage from a reserve role for the Deutsche mark, the article also argued against any adaptation of a number of currencies, as in a currency basket, as a reserve medium.

But by the end of December, and with the change of command at the central bank, it became clear that the bank's position was in flux. Mr. Poehl, in his first speech as Bundesbank president, sketched out a different stance for the central bank regarding the Deutsche mark's role as a reserve currency.

"A hard German mark is an attractive German mark, and it is no wonder that it is more and more desirable to the world as an investment and reserve currency," he said. "I am afraid we have to live with this."

ssian Banker Confident of estern Loans

SCOW, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — rn bankers, including some the United States, have as- the Soviet Foreign Trade hat they will continue to lend Soviet Union, according to Ponomaryov, deputy general er of the bank's foreign ex- department.

Ponomaryov said in an inter- iat Moscow believes that it is ess as usual" in East-West , despite discussion in the f tightening Eurocredits be- of the Soviet intervention in istan. He said the assurances he West had come after the intervention.

Ponomaryov declined to which banks are involved or r he expected loan condi- be tighter in the future.

Soviet Union has only a lim- ed for foreign financing now e there are no major projects g Western funds, he said, but w is confident it can easily ny sum it needed.

Soviet Invasion Snarls Aid Plans At World Bank

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has led to some knotty problems at the World Bank's headquarters here. Well before the troops crossed the frontier, the World Bank, an international aid institution that funds development projects in the Third World, was having trouble conducting normal operations. And now it has quietly told the government in Kabul not to expect any more money.

Some 14 World Bank projects in Afghanistan are currently under way. They are concentrated on improving agricultural, educational, water-supply and sanitation facilities for an Afghan population with an income per person of only $190 a year. Eight other projects were being appraised, including one to improve the sewer system in Kabul. The bank had committed $230 million, of which $115 million still remains to be disbursed.

Meantime, the World Bank announced today that its member countries have approved a $40-billion capital increase. The United States was the only major nation that has not yet notified the bank of its approval of the capital increase, which clears the way for stepped-up lending to developing nations.

INIQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE
U.S. $20,000,000 Floating rate 1978/1983.
rate of interest applicable for the six-months period beginning on ary 14, 1980, and set by the reference agent is 14⅞% annually.

BANQUE SUDAMERIS
U.S.$30,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 1987
For the six month period January 11th 1980 to July 11th 1980 The Notes will bear an interest rate of 14⅞% per annum. Interest payable on July 11th 1980.
Bankers Trust Company, London

Notice
U.S. $75,000,000
IC Industries Finance Corporation N.V.
Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1991
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the interest period from January 15, 1980 to July 15, 1980 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 14⅞₁₆% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, July 15, 1980, against Coupon No. 2 will be US $72·99.
By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, National Association, New York
Fiscal Agent

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
to the holders of
ORIENT LEASING (CARIBBEAN) N.V.
9½% Guaranteed Notes 1981
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provision of the Notes, Manufacturers Hanover Limited, as Fiscal Agent, has selected for redemption on February 15th, 1980 at 100% of the principal amount thereof U.S. $2,500,000 principal amount of said Notes bearing the following distinctive numbers:

11	145	285	460	597	757	866	1017	1180	1351
19	159	289	470	601	774	878	1021	1187	1357
27	161	290	472	607	783	883	1032	1188	1358
30	171	294	482	610	794	905	1037	1211	1364
31	174	296	489	612	796	910	1049	1227	1375
34	177	311	490	623	797	924	1051	1229	1376
45	178	322	494	635	800	934	1055	1236	1383
52	184	332	495	645	809	936	1058	1242	1385
55	194	350	512	648	810	938	1059	1257	1391
59	197	352	513	655	816	942	1078	1264	1393
61	209	366	526	665	817	946	1083	1267	1407
62	211	371	537	672	820	957	1087	1270	1408
69	218	411	539	677	821	959	1088	1279	1412
86	225	414	550	680	822	961	1090	1281	1419
91	227	418	557	692	828	963	1095	1291	1425
94	229	420	560	696	830	964	1100	1300	1437
95	233	426	567	700	831	966	1103	1306	1442
103	239	428	568	712	833	976	1125	1310	1443
116	241	430	575	715	837	978	1132	1311	1447
117	250	431	578	723	848	981	1153	1313	1449
119	257	439	580	737	850	989	1160	1314	1468
129	258	443	582	739	853	1003	1167	1317	1469
137	269	447	584	741	856	1010	1172	1322	1472
142	280	454	585	742	863	1012	1177	1331	1479
144	281	459	593	748	865	1016	1179	1337	1489

On February 15th, 1980, the Notes designated above will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof in such coin or currency of the United States of America as is legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts and will be paid upon surrender thereof at the Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P 2HD or at the option of the bearer but subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto at the offices of Banque de Commerce S.A., 51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels, Chase Manhattan Bank Luxembourg S.A., 47 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, Chase Manhattan Bank (Switzerland), Genferstrasse 24, Postfach 162, 8027 Zurich, The Sanwa Bank Limited, Garrard House, 31/45 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7ED.

Notes surrendered for redemption should have attached all unmatured coupons appurtenant thereto. Coupons due February 15th, 1980, should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

From February 15th, 1980, interest shall cease to accrue on the Notes designated above for redemption.

ORIENT LEASING (CARIBBEAN) N.V.
by Manufacturers Hanover Limited
8 Princes Street,
London EC2P 2EN.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close

(Continued From Page 6)

21⅛ 14¼ Portec .80b 5.3 7 50 15¼ 14⅞ 15
77 70½ Portr pf5.50 7.2 z10 76⅞ 76⅞ 76⅞+ ⅛
18⅝ 13 PortGE 1.70 12. 10 356 14⅜ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
25½ 19¼ PorG pf2.60 12. 2 21 21 21 — ¼
39 29⅞ Potltch 1.32 3.9 6 474 33⅜ 33 33¾+ ⅞
14⅝ 11⅛ PotmEl 1.40 12. 7 361 11½ 11⅛ 11⅝— ⅛
41 31⅜ PotEl pf2.44 7.6 1 32 32 32
49 37¼ PotEl pf4.50 12. z170 39 38⅞ 39 — ¾
45½ 32 PotEl pf4.04 12. z200 34¼ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅜
27⅞ 22¾ Premier s.54 2.1 10 41 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞+ ⅛
16 6¾ Presley s.36t 3.7 3 38 9¾ 9⅝ 9¾
26½ 14⅜ PrimeC s 21 394 u26⅜ 25⅞ 26 — ⅛
15½ 8⅝ PrimMl s 15 103 14⅜ 13⅞ 14 — ⅜
88 70¼ ProctG 3.40 4.5 10 x603 74⅝ 73⅝ 74⅝+1½
15 10⅛ PrdRsh s 10 47 15 14⅝ 14¾— ⅛
29 21½ Proler 1.40 4.7 5 123 u30 29⅞ 30 +1
17⅛ 12⅞ PSvCol 1.60 12. 10 154 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝— ⅛
23½ 18 PSCol pf2.10 11. 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
27 22 PSInd 2.32 9.9 6 1099 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝
38½ 30 PSIn pf3.50 11. z150 32⅜ 31¾ 31¾— ⅜
98½ 75⅜ PSIn pf8.52 11. z10 79 79 79 —1
21⅛ 15 PSvNH 2.12 13. 6 118 17 16⅝ 16⅝
26¾ 20 PSNH pf2.75 13. z1170 21⅞ 21 21⅞+ ⅞
27¼ 20⅜ PSNH pf2.81 13. 82 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ¼
21½ 17⅜ PSvNM 1.92 11. 7 89 18¼ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
22¾ 18⅝ PSvEG 2.20 12. 6 175 19¼ 19 19
14¾ 11½ PSEG pf1.40 12. 3 12 12 12 + ¼
24 18⅛ PSEG pf2.17 11. 8 19¼ 19 19 — ⅛
26½ 20⅝ PSEG pf2.43 11. 6 21¼ 21⅛ 21¼— ¼
115 101½ PSE pf12.25 12. z100 105 104½ 104½—1½
81½ 66 PSEG pf8.08 12. z10 68 68 68
83¾ 64 PSEG pf7.52 11. z100 66 66 66 — ⅜
104 81¾ PSEG pf9.62 11. z80 84 84 84 —1
11¾ 5¾ Publick 13 1548 11½ 11 11¼+ ⅜
5⅝ 3⅝ Pueblo 4 87 3¾ 3½ 3½— ⅛
5⅞ 3⅝ PR Cem 4 5 4⅛ 4 4 + ⅛
17½ 13⅝ PgSPL 1.64 11. 8 106 15 14⅞ 15 + ⅛
43½ 29⅛ Pullmn 1.80 4.6 7 230 39 38⅝ 39 + ¾
18½ 15 Purex 1.28 7.9 7 96 16½ 16 16¼+ ¼
9¾ 3⅝ PurtinFa 104 7 6⅝ 6¾— ⅛
35¼ 25 Purolt 1.36 4.4 8 31 31 30 31 +1
30½ 22 QuakO 1.40 4.9 7 547 29 28⅝ 28⅝+ ¼
18 13½ QuakSO s.80 5.4 9 529 15 14⅝ 14⅝
33 18¾ Quanex s1.12 4.3 8 30 26 25⅞ 26
10⅛ 6⅛ Questor .20 2.8 11 186 7¼ 6⅞ 7⅛

— R—R—R —

14⅞ 9 RBInd .28 2.5 8 31 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜+ ⅛
28¼ 21⅛ RCA 1.60 6.6 6 789 24⅜ 24 24⅛
41½ 36 RCApt 3.50 9.7 z10 36¼ 36¼ 36¼— ⅛
62¾ 48 RCA pf 4 7.7 2 52 52 52
12½ 8½ RLC s .48 4.0 5 90 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ¼
13 7⅝ RTE .65 7.9 5 98 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
12¾ 10 RalsPur .58 5.3 9 687 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
14¼ 7 Ramad .12e 1.4 18 800 8¾ 8⅜ 8½— ⅛
23 12⅜ Ranco .84 5.4 6 51 16¼ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
24¼ 13⅞ RapAm .80e 3.6 5 14 22 21¾ 22
20½ 18 RapA pfC 3 15. 138 20 19¾ 19¾— ¼
37 20⅜ Raybl 1.60b 6.5 5 58 25½ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
21⅞ 12⅝ Raymdinl 1 5.4 6 250 18¾ 18⅜ 18⅝+ ⅜
78¾ 42½ Raythn 2 2.6 13 744 76¼ 75⅛ 75½— ⅛
34⅞ 26⅜ ReadBat s.80 2.4 13 114 34⅝ 33 33⅝—1⅛
16½ 10⅞ RltRet 1.57e 13. 8 26 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ Redmn .14e 1.6 7 881 9⅛ 8¾ 8⅞+ ⅜
10¼ 7⅜ ReeceCp .60 7.1 6 35 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ⅛
33⅞ 24⅞ ReevsB 2 6.6 4 262 30½ 30 30¼+ ¼
16½ 11⅛ ReichCh .74 5.4 14 52 14 13⅝ 13¾+ ⅛
68¼ 35 RelGp 2 3.4 6 107 59⅞ 59⅝ 59⅞— ¼
90 53½ RelG pf 2.20 2.4 4 90 89½ 90
26 20 RelG pf 2.60 12. 3 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞+ ⅜
27½ 22½ Relin pf2.68 11. 11 24¼ 23¾ 24 + ½
9⅝ 5⅛ RepAir .20 3.2 5 319 6¼ 6 6¼
30 16¼ RepCp .60b 2.2 5 66 27¾ 26¾ 26¾— ⅜
25⅛ 13⅞ RepFnS s 1 5.1 4 15 20 19½ 19¾
2¾ 1½ RepMtg 38 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
31 23⅛ RepStl 2a 7.7 3 182 26¼ 25⅞ 26 + ⅛
30 20⅜ RepTex 1 3.7 7 12 27⅜ 27⅛ 27⅜
34¾ 11⅛ ResvOil .30 .9 14 1496 32½ 31⅞ 32⅛— ¼
50⅝ 28½ RsOil pf1.75 3.8 113 46⅞ 46¼ 46⅝+ ½
32⅞ 28¼ RevcoD .80 3.0 10 111 27 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅜
17⅞ 11½ Revere 4 206 17¼ 16 17¼+1
54⅝ 42⅞ Revlon 1.56 3.8 10 1599 42⅞ d40½ 41¼—1⅝
22½ 12⅛ Rexham .60 3.9 6 49 15½ 15¼ 15½+ ⅛
19¾ 15⅛ Rexnrd .96 5.6 6 451 17⅜ 17 17⅛+ ½
36 31⅜ Revnln s 6 709 34⅜ 33½ 33½— ½
50¼ 46 Revln pf4.10 8.9 280 46⅞ 46¼ 46¼— ⅛
39⅜ 28¼ RevMtl 2.20 5.9 4 417 37⅜ 37⅛ 37½
35 18⅝ RichCo 1.30 5.2 6 16 25 24⅝ 25
27 19¾ RchMer 1.20 4.8 7 1009 25½ 24⅝ 24¾
19⅝ 15¼ RiegelT 1.60 8.4 5 29 19¼ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ¼
38⅛ 25⅜ RioGran 1 2.8 6 187 36⅜ 36⅛ 36¼— ½
20 13¾ RioGr pf .80 4.1 195 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅝+ ¼
27⅞ 18⅞ RiteAid .65 2.4 10 162 27¾ 27⅛ 27½+ ⅛
22¼ 16⅛ Robshw 1.30 7.4 6 61 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½
33⅞ 26½ Robtsn 1.90 5.9 5 18 32¾ 32 32 — ½
12 8¼ Robins .40 4.3 9 561 9⅜ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
18 14½ RochG 1.48b 10. 7 47 14⅝ d14⅜ 14⅜— ⅛
20⅞ 16 RochTl 1.68 9.4 7 88 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
19½ 10⅝ Rockowr 6 14 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
56 35½ Rockwl 2.60 4.7 8 597 55½ 54⅞ 55 + ⅛
48½ 33 RohmH 2 4.2 7 787 47⅞ 47 47¼— ¼
19 11⅛ Rohrlnd 5 699 u19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅞
31⅜ 16¼ Rollins .72 2.5 13 1043 29⅞ 28¾ 29¼+ ⅛
48⅞ 28⅝ Rolm s 28 98 u48½ 47⅞ 47⅞+ ⅜
4⅛ 2½ Ronson 46 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
11⅞ 9⅜ Roper .90 8.3 6 74 11 10⅞ 10⅞
19½ 13⅜ Rorer .84 4.5 10 255 18⅞ 18⅛ 18½— ⅛
67½ 15⅝ Rosario .80a 1.1 22 1223 u70 67 70 +2½
45 18 Rowan .10 .2 17 145 43 41⅞ 43 +1⅛
15⅞ 11⅞ RC Cos 1.04 7.1 19 54 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ⅜
80⅜ 61⅞ RoylD 5.53e 7.2 3 576 76⅞ 76⅛ 76⅝+ ⅛
30½ 22½ Rubbrm .92 3.1 10 20 29½ 29¼ 29½— ¼
11 8⅜ RussTog .88 8.4 5 38 10½ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅛
25⅞ 15¼ RyanH 1.20 5.5 7 3 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
27½ 19½ RyderS 1b 3.9 7 739 25⅞ 25 25⅝+ ½

— S—S—S —

10⅛ 6⅝ SCA .35t 3.9 10 457 9⅛ 8¾ 9 + ⅛
32 16⅝ SCM 1.30 5.4 4 268 24¼ 23⅞ 24 + ⅛
30½ 15⅛ SPSTec .64 2.2 8 211 u30½ 29⅛ 29⅞
67¾ 31 Sabine .56 .8 41 68 67⅝ 66⅛ 66⅞—1⅛
26⅝ 9⅜ Safgdin .32 1.2 19 469 u27⅛ 26¼ 26¼— ½
44 33⅛ Safewy 2.60 7.6 6 204 34½ 34¼ 34¼— ⅛
11⅜ 7⅛ SagaCp .44 4.8 30 68 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
38½ 22⅝ SJoMn 1.40 3.6 10 694 u40⅛ 38 39⅛+ ⅞
13¼ 9¾ StJoLP 1.26 12. 8 38 10⅜ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
60⅞ 36⅛ StLSaF 2.50 4.3 8 45 58⅝ 58 58⅛+ ½
11¼ 8⅞ SPaul 1.04e 11. 27 9⅝ 9½ 9½
34⅞ 27 StRegP 2 6.3 7 322 31⅞ 31 31½+ ¼
7⅜ 5¼ Salant .40 5.9 9 118 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾+ ⅛
10¾ 5 Sambos 1002 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ¼
15⅞ 12⅜ SDieGs 1.52 11. 8 119 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜
18¾ 12½ SJuanR 1.45t 9.7 12 67 15⅛ 14⅞ 14⅞
42¼ 16¼ Sanders .50 1.2 17 299 42 40⅞ 40⅞—1
55½ 30 SFelnd 2.60 5.3 7 297 48⅞ 48⅛ 48⅞+ ⅛
15¼ 8⅛ SFeln pf .50 3.7 3 13½ 13¼ 13½— ⅛
37⅛ 18¼ SFelnt .72 2.0 61 600 35⅞ 34⅞ 35⅛+ ⅜
17⅝ 13⅛ SgfWei .88 5.0 8 63 u17⅞ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅜
9¾ 6⅜ SaulRE 29 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
11⅜ 6½ SavASto .05e .4 12 179 11¾ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
13¼ 8¼ SavOnD .50 4.5 7 97 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
11⅜ 9⅝ SavElP 1.20 11. 7 22 11½ 11⅛ 11¼— ⅛
12¼ 9⅞ SavE pf1.28 13. 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
19¾ 12⅝ Savin .70 3.9 4 374 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
19½ 19 Savin pf wi1.50 7.6 1 u19¾ 19¾ 19¾+ ¼
9¾ 4⅝ Saxon 10 161 8⅛ 7⅜ 7¾— ¼
6⅛ 3⅛ Schaefer 173 4⅞ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
35¼ 27½ SchrPlo 1.44 4.8 8 1223 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞— ¼
64¾ 58¾ SchrPl pf5.07 8.4 6 60½ 60½ 60½— ½
13¼ 7⅜ Schlitz 427 9⅛ 8½ 8⅝— ¼
100⅞ 66¾ Schlmb s1.10 1.2 20 896 96⅜ 94⅞ 95⅛— ⅛
42¼ 25⅛ SciAtlo s .18 .4 23 176 u43 42 43 +1⅛
27¼ 18 SCOA s 1.08 4.4 7 149 25 24⅝ 24⅞+ ⅛
6⅞ 3⅜ ScotLad .05e .8 8 103 6½ 6⅜ 6½
30⅞ 22 ScotFet 1.80 7.7 5 32 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅜+ ¼
27⅞ 17 ScottF .80 2.9 9 181 u27⅞ 27 27½+ ⅜
20⅞ 15¾ ScottP .92 4.8 5 936 19⅝ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
19¾ 10⅛ Scottys .40 2.2 10 x18 17⅞ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
21½ 17¼ Scovill 1.52 8.0 6 146 19 18⅞ 19
49¾ 42½ Scovil pf2.50 5.6 1 44½ 44½ 44½—2
10⅞ 7⅜ Scudder 20 24 10¾ 10½ 10½— ¼
9⅝ 8⅝ Scud pf .90e 10. 35 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
13¾ 9⅞ SeaCA pf1.46 13. 31 11⅛ 10¾ 10⅞— ⅛
25 14⅜ SeaCont .42 2.5 5 112 17⅛ 16⅛ 16⅞— ⅛
33 24½ SeabCL 2.20 6.7 4 202 32¾ 32⅜ 32¾+ ⅜
18¾ 10 SeaWA 9 238 11¼ 11 11¼
31⅞ 24¼ Seafst 1.12 3.9 7 123 28⅞ 28⅛ 28⅞+ ⅛
45⅝ 27¼ Seagrm 1.10 2.5 14 412 44 43½ 43½— ½
23 13⅞ Seagrv .27e 1.3 7 9 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
19¼ 14 SealAir n.44 2.4 10 56 18¾ 17⅞ 18¼+ ⅛
32⅝ 19¼ SealPw 1.30 5.3 5 27 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
20¾ 11½ SearleG .52 2.6 13 874 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
21⅞ 17¾ Sears 1.28 7.1 7 2229 18⅛ 17¾ 18 + ⅛
9 4½ Seatrain 503 7⅜ 7 7⅛— ⅛
34¾ 25⅛ SecPac n1.80 6.0 5 786 30⅝ 30½ 30⅛
62½ 24⅛ Sedco .72 1.2 100 81 58⅞ 58½ 58⅛— ⅛
14 8 SelgLt 1.20 13. 6 13 9⅜ 9¼ 9¼
10⅝ 7⅛ SvColnt .34 3.5 5 8 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
14½ 8⅛ Shaksp .52 3.8 9 53 13¾ 13½ 13¾
18¼ 12½ Shaklee .80 5.1 5 420 16 14½ 15¾+1
43⅜ 23¾ Shapell .15 .4 5 26 40⅛ 40 40 — ⅛
27 9⅛ ShearL .48b 1.8 7 506 u27½ 26⅞ 26⅞+ ¼
59⅛ 30¼ ShellOil 2.40 4.2 9 716 57 55⅛ 57 +1½
33⅞ 27 ShellT s3.27t 11. 4 8 30⅛ 29½ 30⅛+1⅛
11⅜ 7⅝ ShelGlo .70 8.8 4 99 8 7⅞ 8
17⅝ 13 ShelG pf1.35 9.6 27 14 13⅝ 14
15¾ 11⅛ ShelG pf1.40 11. 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
39 30 ShelG pf 3 9.9 1 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
28⅞ 20⅛ Shrwin .15e .5 16 545 28⅝ 27⅝ 28¼+ ⅜
53½ 44⅛ Shrw pf 4.40 9.0 z250 49 48⅛ 49 +2
14½ 12 SierPac 1.34 11. 6 46 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
42⅞ 20½ Signal 1 2.4 8 547 42¼ 41¼ 41¼— ⅞
38½ 30⅞ Signode 1.72 4.6 7 2291 37½ 35¾ 37½+2
20⅜ 11 SimPrec .28 1.8 12 334 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅜
13¼ 8⅝ SimpPat .56 5.7 11 200 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
15½ 7½ Singer 809 10⅛ 9¾ 10⅛+ ⅜
33¼ 23⅞ Singr pf3.50 14. 11 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞+ ¼
12¾ 9½ Skyline .48 4.1 13 152 11⅞ 11⅝ 11¾— ⅛
22¼ 16½ SmithA 1.40 7.8 3 23 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
73¼ 42⅜ Smithin 1.12 1.5 14 102 73½ 73⅛ 73⅜+ ⅜
65¼ 38⅞ Smikln s1.44 2.3 18 637 64⅜ 63 63⅞—1⅛
30¼ 15¼ SmithTr 1 3.4 9 61 30¼ 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅜
22¼ 18 Smucker 1.70 5.4 6 249 20½ 20 20¼— ¼
29 20⅛ SnapOn s.80 2.9 13 50 28 27⅞ 27⅞+ ½
10¾ 6⅝ SonyCp .10e 1.3 22 632 7⅝ 7½ 7½
21½ 16½ SooLin s1.79t 9.9 7 56 18⅛ 17⅞ 18 — ⅛
5½ 3⅝ SoAltFn 22 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
18 14 SCrEG 1.68 11. 8 88 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
27 20½ SCrE pf2.50 11. 1 22½ 22½ 22½+ ½
21⅛ 16⅜ SoJerIn 1.74 8.3 8 9 21 21 21 — ⅛
58¾ 32¼ Soutdwn .60 1.1 7 2 54½ 54⅛ 54½+ ¼
17 12⅛ SoetBk .88 5.7 6 153 15⅝ 15¼ 15½+ ⅛
9⅞ 6⅛ SoetPS s.07e .8 6 61 8⅞ 8⅝ 8½
27⅞ 23½ SCalEd 2.72 11. 5 382 24½ 24⅛ 24½+ ⅛
14⅞ 11 SouthCo 1.54 12. 9 846 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
19¼ 16⅞ SolnGE 1.52 8.4 7 23 18 18 18
55¾ 31¾ SoNRes 1.50 2.9 10 609 53⅛ 52 52⅛— ⅜
41 33½ SNETel 3.60 10. 6 21 35 34⅞ 34⅞
37⅜ 26¼ SouPac 2.60 7.2 5 406 36⅝ 35⅝ 36 +1⅛
58¼ 45⅛ SouRy 3.20 5.7 5 568 56½ 55⅝ 56 + ¼
29¼ 24½ SoRy pf2.60 10. 1 25⅞ 25⅞ 25⅞
35 20⅛ SoUnCo 1.92 5.9 8 27 33⅝ 32¾ 32¾— ⅛
32 25⅞ Soutind .84b 2.9 8 120 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
63⅞ 34¼ SouRoyl s 27 491 57⅝ 56 56¼—1⅛
26 16⅛ SwtAir s .28 1.3 6 120 21⅛ 20⅞ 21 — ⅛
25⅞ 20⅜ SwtBsh 1.40 5.6 7 40 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+ ⅛
24 13¼ SwtFore .40 2.2 4 797 18⅝ 18 18¼+ ⅛
13¼ 10 SwtGas n1.10 9.4 8 89 12⅛ 11⅜ 11¾+ ⅛
14⅞ 11⅞ SwtPS 1.28 11. 9 180 12 11⅞ 12
28¼ 11½ Sparton .80 3.2 8 73 26 25 25
41⅜ 20¼ SpectPh 21 77 40⅝ 39¼ 40⅛+ ⅜
18 12⅝ SperHuf 1 6.6 5 x5 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅜
35½ 30 SperHu pf 3 9.5 x1 31½ 31½ 31½+ ¼
55 42⅛ Sperry 1.56 2.8 8 1626 u55⅞ 54⅛ 54⅞— ⅛
19¼ 14 SprngsM 1.20 6.6 5 24 18⅛ 18¼ 18¼+ ⅛
25½ 20 SquarD 1.60 7.0 7 91 23¼ 22⅝ 22¾
39¼ 27 Squibb 1.14 3.0 14 471 38⅞ 38⅛ 38¼— ¼
16¼ 11⅛ StaRite n.70 4.6 8 60 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅜
34½ 18⅞ Staley 1 2.9 18 684 u34¾ 34 34 — ½
30¼ 21¼ StBrnd 1.48 5.1 10 562 29⅛ 28¾ 29 — ⅛
48½ 36½ StdBr pf3.50 9.1 z100 38½ 38½ 38½—1
28⅛ 19⅛ StBPnt .64 2.7 9 56 24 23¾ 24 — ¼
18⅛ 11½ StdMolA .64 5.2 5 48 12⅝ 12⅛ 12¼
62⅛ 44⅞ StOilCl 3.20 6.0 5 1951 54 53⅜ 53⅞
85⅞ 53½ StOInd 3 3.9 8 1812 78 76⅞ 77 + ¼
93 40⅞ StOilOh 1.60 1.8 12 1457 87¼ 85⅛ 86⅜+1¼
12⅝ 7⅝ StPacCp .60 5.9 4 18 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
19½ 15⅛ Standex .80 4.8 6 25 16⅞ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
46 22⅞ StanW 1.24 3.3 9 309 38⅜ 37¼ 37⅜— ⅜
33 25½ Starret 1.48 4.5 6 1 32¾ 32¾ 32¾
6⅛ 4¼ StMullnv 10 42 5 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
11 8⅞ StaMSe 1.05a 12. 23 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
25 17⅞ StoufCh s1.10 5.5 7 379 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
4⅛ 3⅛ Steego .12b 3.3 6 32 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
11¾ 9⅞ Sterchi .68 6.6 5 10 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
9½ 6½ SterlBcp .66 8.3 11 184 8⅛ 7⅞ 8 + ⅜
21⅜ 15⅛ SterlDg .84 4.1 11 661 20½ 20⅛ 20⅜
25½ 17 Sterndnt .60 3.5 7 114 17½ 17¼ 17¼— ½
16½ 13 StevenJ 1.20b 7.7 4 3010 15⅝ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
41⅜ 26½ StewWa s1.88 5.4 8 48 35 34½ 34⅞+ ⅜
37⅝ 23⅞ StokVC 1.48 5.1 7 50 29¼ 28½ 29 + ⅜
50⅞ 37⅞ StoneW 2.75b 6.1 10 37 45 44⅝ 45 — ⅛
29⅞ 11¾ StonCon .60 2.5 9 172 25 23¾ 24½— ½
20⅞ 14⅛ StopShp 1.20 7.2 4 42 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝+ ⅛
23½ 13¼ StorTec s 10 1725 16¼ 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅜
26⅞ 21¾ Storer s .72 2.9 9 208 25¼ 24¾ 24½— ⅞
17¾ 12⅝ StridRit 1.08 7.9 6 9 14 13¾ 13¾— ⅜
4⅞ 2⅞ SuavSho .20 5.2 7 40 4 3⅞ 3⅞
39¼ 17⅛ SubPrG 1.44 3.8 8 188 37⅞ 36⅝ 37⅜+1⅜
28¼ 23 SunChm s.60 2.1 6 55 u29¼ 28⅝ 29 + ¼
28⅞ 18⅝ SunEl .60 2.5 10 257 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅜
72⅞ 47⅛ SunCo 3 4.5 7 158 68⅞ 67 67⅜— ⅜
75½ 43 SunC pf 2.25 3.2 5 70½ 69⅞ 70½+ ⅞
25 16⅛ Sunbm 1.50 6.9 6 556 21⅜ 21¼ 21⅜+ ⅛
45¼ 21¼ Sundstr 1.20 2.8 11 484 43⅞ 43 43 — ¾
110 55 Sunds pf3.50 3.4 15 105½ 103 104¼—1
41¼ 10⅞ SunsM .40 1.0 21 966 38⅞ 37⅝ 38⅛+2¼
24 16 SuprVal .66 2.9 10 112 23 22⅝ 23
141 99 SuprOil s.70 .5 17 607 137 132½ 132½—4
19¾ 11½ SupmkG .48 3.2 5 190 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ Suoscp 45 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
24½ 18⅞ Swank 1.40a 7.8 5 39 18½ d18 18 — ⅜
24¾ 15⅝ Sybron 1.08 6.2 8 87 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ½
40 29¼ Sybrn pf2.40 7.6 1 31½ 31½ 31½— ½

— T—T—T —

27⅞ 11½ TRE s 1 3.8 12 583 u27¼ 26 26⅜+ ⅜
44½ 33⅛ TRW 2 4.5 7 598 44½ 43⅞ 44½+ ⅜
96¾ 73½ TRW pf 4.40 4.5 41 u97 96 97 +2
82¼ 63⅞ TRW pr4.50 5.5 225 u82½ 81½ 82½+1½
35¾ 19¼ TaftBrd .76 2.2 10 45 34¾ 34 34¼— ¼
11¾ 2½ Talcott 16 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
12½ 7⅝ Talley 1 13. 8 328 8 7¾ 7⅞+ ⅛
12⅞ 8⅛ Talley pf 1 11. 19 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ¼
19½ 15⅝ TampE 1.44 8.2 8 83 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞— ⅛
32 17⅜ Tandy 9 375 31⅞ 31⅛ 31¼+ ⅛
6⅞ 3⅝ Tandycft n 4 162 5¼ 5 5 — ¼
25 10⅞ Tchncolr .72 3.0 8 158 24⅝ 24 24 + ⅛
18⅛ 10⅛ Technlcn 14 1272 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛
64 46⅞ Tektrnx .84 1.4 13 68 60⅝ 58⅞ 60 +1
18 7⅜ Telcom .70 4.8 4 97 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
11¼ 4 Telecor 6.60c 20 5¼ 5 5
154½ 109 Teledn 9.92t 6.9 5 652 146½ 142⅛ 144½— ⅜
25 12 Telprmt 22 308 24½ 23½ 23½— ⅜
7⅝ 3¼ Telex 32 225 4 3⅞ 3⅞
41½ 29¼ Tenneco 2.40 6.1 8 825 39⅞ 39¼ 39¼
88¼ 72½ Tenc pr 7.40 9.8 8 75½ 75 75¼+ ⅛
40 14½ Teradyn 19 233 u40½ 39⅞ 40⅛+1¼
20⅛ 8⅛ Tesoro 5 1508 19¼ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅛
35 20½ Tesor pf2.16 6.6 126 33½ 32⅝ 32½+ ⅛
32½ 23⅞ Texaco 2.16 7.1 5 11405 30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅛+1½
45¾ 36 TexCm 1.60 3.6 8 40 45¼ 44¼ 44¼— ⅜
69¾ 37¼ TexEst 2.70 3.9 10 134 69¾ 69 69 — ¾
27⅞ 23⅞ TxET pf2.40 9.7 350 24¾ 24⅝ 24⅞
28⅝ 24¼ TxET pf2.87 11. 5 26 26 26
29 22⅞ TexGT s1.46 4.8 9 800 u34 30 30⅞+1⅜
24⅛ 16⅛ TexInd .60 2.5 6 64 24⅞ 24¼ 24¼— ⅜
101 78 Texlnst 2 2.1 13 401 94⅞ 92⅝ 93⅛— ⅜
21½ 7⅛ Texlnt 3486 u21⅞ 19⅞ 20⅛— ⅜
73¼ 33⅞ TexOGs .48 .7 16 265 72⅞ 70⅝ 70¼—3
36¾ 30 TexOG wi 178 36¾ 35 35½—1¼
93 45⅝ TxPcLd .45e .5 32 10 88 87¼ 88 + ⅜
20⅛ 16⅜ TexUtil 1.64 9.2 7 558 18⅞ 17¾ 17¾— ¼
48⅞ 21 Texsgif 1.20 2.6 16 1260 47½ 46½ 46⅞— ⅜
76½ 39⅜ Texsgif pf 3 4.1 162 75 73⅞ 73⅞—1¼
10¼ 3⅛ Texfi Ind 55 4⅛ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
29⅝ 22¾ Textron 1.80 6.3 6 226 28½ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅜
32 24½ Textr pf2.08 6.7 15 31 30½ 31 + ⅜
55¾ 30½ Thiokol 1.55 2.8 9 149 u55⅞ 54⅝ 55½+ ⅞
46¾ 38½ ThmBet 1.52 3.7 11 280 40⅝ 40½ 40⅝+ ¼
13¾ 8⅞ Thomln .56b 5.2 5 49 10⅞ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
29¼ 20⅞ ThmJW 1.80 6.2 7 x23 29 28⅞ 29 + ¼
17¼ 10⅛ Thrifty .66 5.2 9 69 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
35½ 20 Tldwotr .90 2.6 13 55 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅛
27¾ 16½ Tigerlnt .80 3.6 5 859 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
58 35⅜ Timeln 1.66 3.3 10 686 u50⅞ 49⅝ 49⅝+ ¾
36¼ 26½ Timl pfB1.57 4.4 222 u36⅝ 36 36⅝
37⅜ 28 TimesM 1.44 3.9 8 198 37⅜ 36⅞ 37¼+ ⅜
63½ 48¼ Timkn 3a 5.5 6 83 55⅞ 53¼ 54⅞+1¼
42¾ 21⅞ ToddSh 7 60 41½ 40⅞ 40⅞+ ⅜
25⅞ 15 Tokheim .60 3.0 9 179 20⅝ 20 20 — ⅜
23⅛ 17¼ TolEdis 2.20 12. 7 96 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ¼
24½ 17⅞ TolEd pf2.36 13. 11 19 18½ 18⅜
22½ 16½ TolEd pf2.21 12. 1 18 18 18 + ¼
15⅞ 8½ TonkaCp 23 9 12⅝ 12½ 12¾+ ⅜
11¾ 8½ TootRol .40b 4.6 6 20 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾— ⅛
29⅜ 18⅜ ToroCo .88 4.3 7 163 20⅝ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
30⅜ 18⅞ ToyRUs n 13 2237 29 27⅝ 28½+1
30¼ 15⅞ Tracor s .40 1.3 12 245 u30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
23½ 16¼ Trane s 1.04 5.3 9 x218 20¼ 19⅝ 19¾+ ⅛
36 27⅜ TranUn 2.36 6.7 8 33 35⅛ 35¼ 35¼— ⅛
27⅞ 13⅞ TW Corp 9 907 17⅝ 16⅞ 17 — ⅜
7⅝ 4 TW Cp wt 152 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
21¼ 15⅛ TWC pf 2 12. 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
17¼ 13 TWC pf 1.90 13. 39 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
32¾ 21⅞ TWC pf 2.66 11. 77 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½— ½
20⅜ 15⅝ Transm 1.12 6.5 5 426 17¾ 17⅛ 17⅛
21⅞ 17 Traninc 2.04 12. 34 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
44⅞ 20 Transco 1.24 3.0 16 305 41⅞ 41 41⅛— ⅜
53¼ 50¼ Transco pf3.87 5.9 138 53 52⅝ 52⅝— ⅛
14½ 6⅝ Transcn .60 7.0 10 47 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
100¾ 84⅝ TrG pf 10.32 12. z10 86 86 86 + ¾
97½ 77 TrGP pf8.64 11. z90 79⅞ 79⅝ 79¾+ ¼
25½ 20¼ TrGP pf2.50 12. 2 21¼ 21 21¼+ ½
18½ 10⅝ TrnsOh .40b 3.3 3 13 12 12 12
26 19¼ Tranwy 1.80 7.0 5 242 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝
41⅜ 33 Travlrs 2.48 5.7 5 950 u43⅝ 42⅞ 43¼+1⅜
44½ 36¼ Travelr pf 2 4.3 3 u47 46⅝ 47 +3¼
20⅞ 16⅝ TriCon 2.14e 10. 159 u21⅛ 20¾ 21 + ⅛
29¼ 24⅝ TriCn pf2.50 9.9 2 25¼ 25 25¼+ ¼
4 2⅜ TriSoM 4 60 3⅛ 3 3
11⅛ 7⅝ Trialnd .35r 4.3 5 16 8⅝ 8½ 8⅛— ⅛
23⅞ 15⅝ TrioPc 1 4.7 8 27 21½ 21¼ 21¼— ¼
16⅛ 7⅛ Trico .18 1.1 16 172 15⅝ 15⅛ 15¼+ ¼
26 16⅛ Trinityln s.60 2.5 15 147 24⅝ 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
17½ 13⅛ TucsEP 1.42 10. 7 246 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
46⅛ 31½ TCFox 1.40a 3.1 7 56 45⅝ 44½ 45¼+ ¾
22½ 17⅜ TwinDs 1 5.3 5 19 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
32¼ 16⅛ TycoLab 1 3.1 7 353 u32½ 31⅞ 31¾+ ⅛
18⅝ 14 TylerCp .45 2.7 7 77 17 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅛
54½ 29⅝ Tymshr 17 19 52 51⅜ 51⅜+ ⅛

— U—U—U —

34⅞ 20⅛ UAL 1 4.2 291 24 23⅝ 23⅞— ¼
28 17½ UGI 1.64 6.0 9 56 27½ 27¼ 27½+ ⅛
28⅝ 22⅜ UGI pf 2.75 11. z600 24⅞ 24¾ 24⅞+ ⅛
18½ 12 UMC 1.20 8.9 6 52 13⅝ 13½ 13½
3½ 1⅜ UMET Tr 23 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼
29¼ 16¼ UNCRes .50 2.0 7 251 25⅜ 24¾ 25 + ⅛
39½ 20⅛ UVInd .18e 7 146 28⅝ 28⅛ 28¼+ ¼
14⅝ 10 Unarco .88 6.6 5 18 13¼ 12⅝ 13¼+ ¼
67¼ 56⅛ UnINV 4.27e 6.9 5 7 61⅞ 61⅝ 61⅝— ⅜
52½ 41¼ UComp 2.60 5.7 7 422 46 45⅝ 45⅞— ¼
44½ 35 UnCarb 3 6.6 5 1048 u45½ 44 45⅝+1⅛
13¾ 8 UnComr .20 1.9 x5 10½ 10½ 10½
9⅛ 4⅛ UnionCp .32t 4.6 7 250 7 6⅞ 7 + ¼
14¼ 11⅛ UnElec 1.44 12. 7 412 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
45¼ 33 UnEl pf 4.50 12. y410 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅜+2⅛
22½ 16½ UnEl pf 2.13 12. x2 17½ 17½ 17½+ ⅜
27½ 23½ UnEl pf 2.72 11. x3 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
79 61½ UnEl pfH 8 13. x1 62¼ 62¼ 62¼+ ½
49⅝ 33 UOilCl s1.30 2.8 8 1220 46⅝ 45⅛ 45¾+ ⅝
78½ 53 UPacC 2.80 4.0 9 1681 69⅝ 68⅛ 69½+1⅜
8¼ 3½ Uniroyal 439 4⅝ 4¼ 4½+ ⅛
64⅝ 32¼ Uniryl pf z2150 34 33¼ 33½
13½ 8⅛ UnBrnd .25a 1.9 7 181 13½ 13¼ 13½+ ¼
18 10⅛ UBrd pf1.20 9.9 5 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
67⅝ 38½ UEnRs 2.48 3.8 8 149 65½ 64½ 64½— ⅝
30⅝ 18½ UnGrty .16 .7 8 53 23⅝ 23⅛ 23¼— ½
25¾ 20¼ Ullium 2.68 12. 6 48 22⅝ 21⅞ 22⅛+ ⅛
24 13½ Unitlnd .90b 4.2 8 33 21⅜ 21¼ 21½+ ½
18½ 10⅛ Unitln pf .42 2.3 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 10⅛ Unitinn .22 1.2 7 51 18¼ 17⅞ 18
12¾ 9½ UJerBk 1.04a 9.7 4 14 10⅝ 10½ 10¾+ ⅛
7⅝ 5 UnMM n 64 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
6½ 1⅛ UnPkMn 1154 6½ 5⅞ 6½+1⅜
32⅞ 22⅞ UnRefg s.80a 2.8 4 101 29⅛ 28⅞ 29 + ⅜
20½ 14⅞ USFoS 1.82e 9.6 x43 19⅝ 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
12½ 6½ USAir 3 445 7⅞ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
26⅞ 16½ USAir pf1.87 10. 4 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ⅛
41⅛ 31 USFid 2.40 6.0 5 208 40⅜ 39⅞ 40 + ½
37⅜ 25⅞ USGyps 2.40 7.1 4 63 34⅜ 33⅞ 33⅞— ½
33½ 24 USGy pf1.80 6.0 1 30 30 30 — ½
16¾ 9 USHom .52 3.4 4 100 16 15½ 15½— ¼
10½ 7⅜ USInd .76 8.3 5 396 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛
18⅛ 11⅜ USLease .52 3.4 6 12 15⅜ 15¼ 15⅛+ ¼
9⅝ 4⅝ US Rty 45 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
24 17½ USShoe 1.48 7.9 5 34 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜+ ⅛
26⅛ 16⅝ USSteel 1.60 7.8 5 1400 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝
37⅝ 30½ USTobc 1.84 5.8 9 57 31⅞ 31¼ 31½
50 35⅛ UnTech 2.20 4.6 8 1297 48⅛ 47⅛ 48⅛+ ½
217 156¾ UTch pf 8 3.8 1 211½ 211½ 211½—1¾
132 99 UTch pf7.32 5.7 1 128 128 128
64 47½ UTch pf3.87 6.3 164 62 61 61 — ¼
27¾ 23 UTch pf2.55 10. 634 25⅞ 25¼ 25⅜+ ⅛
21⅞ 16¼ UnITel 1.52 8.2 7 899 19⅛ 18½ 18⅝— ½
26½ 20⅝ UnIT 2pf1.50 6.4 8 23½ 23½ 23½— ⅜
37½ 16⅞ Unitrod .50 1.4 13 69 35½ 34⅞ 34⅞+ ⅜
14¾ 6⅝ Univar .56 4.0 6 70 14 13⅛ 13⅝+ ¼
21½ 13 UnivFd .96 7.0 9 49 14¼ 13½ 13¾— ⅜
24½ 15⅛ UnLeaf 1.28 6.6 7 34 18½ 18 18¼+ ¼
49⅞ 40 Upjohn 1.72 3.6 10 527 48¼ 47¼ 48⅛+ ⅛
28 20½ USLIFE .68 2.8 6 1276 24½ 24 24 — ½
10⅞ 8⅛ UslifeFd .96a 11. 14 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
19¾ 16½ UtaPL 1.76 10. 11 156 17¼ 17 17¼+ ⅛
29⅞ 23½ UtPL pf2.80 11. 3 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅞+ ¼
26¼ 20½ UtPL pf2.36 11. 230 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ½
22½ 18½ UtPL pf2.04 11. 2 18⅝ d18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛

— V—V—V —

22 16¾ VF Cp 1.48 7.4 6 2 21 20¾ 21
39 17½ VSI Cp .60 1.7 9 98 35⅝ 35⅜ 35½— ⅜
15⅝ 10⅛ Valero n 1853 14⅝ 14 14¼+ ⅛
9 5¼ Valleyln .40 5.7 14 90 7 6¾ 7 + ⅛
14¾ 11⅜ VanDrn 1 7.3 5 13 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ¼
32¼ 14⅞ Varlan .40 1.3 27 119 31⅞ 30½ 31 + ⅛
14¾ 7⅜ Varo .40 3.0 11 406 14⅛ 13½ 13½— ⅜
44½ 17½ Veeco .60 1.4 14 120 44 42⅞ 42⅞—1
6¾ 4¼ Vendo 13 5⅛ 5 5 — ¼
13½ 9⅞ VestSe 1.36e 12. 102 11 10¾ 11 + ¼
40¾ 25½ Viacom .32 .8 18 79 u40⅞ 40⅛ 40½+ ½
14¾ 10⅝ VaEPw 1.48 13. 6 924 11¼ 11 11 — ¼
79 59 VaEP pf7.72 12. z220 60⅝ 60¼ 60⅛
90 70 VaEP pf8.84 13. z150 70 70 70 —1
99⅝ 72½ VaEP pf9.75 13. z20 76 76 76 —1
28⅝ 21⅜ VaEP pf2.90 12. 5 23¼ 22⅝ 23¼+ ⅜
29¾ 9 Vornado .60 2.5 33 27 24 23⅝ 24
15⅝ 10⅞ Vulclnc .75 5.8 4 13 13 12⅞ 12⅞+ ⅛
37 29¼ VulcnM 1.60 4.9 7 40 33 32⅝ 32⅝— ¼

— W—W—W —

19 11⅞ Wabash .40 4.0 5 24 14⅞ 14¼ 14⅞
49 41 WabR pf4.58 10. z250 45½ 45 45
21 15⅝ Wachov .86 4.7 7 58 18⅛ 18 18¼+ ¼
7¼ 3⅝ WachRty 47 27 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
36¾ 22½ WalMrt .30 .8 15 194 36 35⅛ 35½+ ½
34⅞ 24⅛ Walgrn 1.50 4.3 7 213 u35⅛ 34½ 34⅝+ ⅜
63 33 WlkrH s1.60a 11 61 u64⅜ 63 63 + ⅜
31⅜ 23⅛ WlkrH wi 235 u32⅝ 31 31 — ⅜
30 22⅝ WallBus 1 3.4 7 32 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅜
28⅝ 20¼ WalMu 1.60 6.0 5 40 26¾ 26⅛ 26½+ ¼
35⅝ 26¼ WaltJm 1.80 5.9 6 213 30⅞ 30½ 30½
38 27⅞ WaltJ pf1.60 4.9 4 32⅞ 32⅝ 32⅞+1⅛
12⅝ 6⅛ WardFd 8 38 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
13 8¼ Warnaco .35r 2.9 4 155 12⅛ 12⅛ 12¼
80 21⅞ WarnS 1.80 2.3 12 56 78¾ 77 78⅜+1⅛
77 73 WarnS wd 17 u78 78 78 +1
53⅞ 32¾ WrnCom s1 1.9 10 791 52⅞ 51¼ 52⅞+ ⅞
26½ 17⅛ WarnrL 1.32 6.4 10 2030 21 20¾ 20⅞
27½ 21⅞ WashGs 2.40 11. 14 22 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅞+ ⅛
37 23½ WshNat 1.40 5.0 6 43 28⅝ 27½ 28¼+ ¾
45 31¾ WasN pf2.50 7.0 2 36 35½ 35½+1
23⅜ 19 WshWt 2.08 10. 8 11 20 19⅝ 19⅞+ ⅛
45⅛ 27⅞ WasteM .78 1.6 15 312 44⅞ 44 44 — ¼
36⅛ 16¾ Watkinl .40 1.2 20 65 34½ 33⅜ 33⅝+ ⅛
6¾ 4⅛ WavGos 3 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞
17⅝ 12½ WayG pf1.60 12. 1 13 13 13
7 4⅜ WeanUn .20 3.4 28 7 5⅜ 5⅞
25¼ 10⅞ WebbD .20 1.5 12 400 14 13⅞ 13⅞
38½ 22⅛ WeisMk s.80 3.1 8 4 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞
33⅝ 25⅝ WellsF 1.72 6.2 5 794 27⅞ 27½ 27⅝
17⅞ 11⅝ WelFM 1.35e 9.0 8 19 15 14⅞ 15
48⅞ 37½ WPenP pf4.50 11. z20 40 39⅞ 40
37½ 27⅛ WtPtPe 2.80 7.9 6 39 35½ 34⅞ 35
14 9⅞ WstctT g.80 52 12⅛ 12½ 12
12 7⅞ WnAirL .40 2.8 5 937 10⅞ 10⅛ 10
30⅛ 21½ WAir pf 2 7.5 52 28 26⅝ 26
35 23⅜ WnBnc 1.64 5.0 6 190 33⅝ 32⅞ 32
40⅛ 27⅛ WnCoNA s.32 .8 21 93 39⅛ 38⅝ 39
33⅞ 24⅝ WnCo pf2.12 6.7 9 31⅞ 31⅛ 31
67¾ 36 WPacl 23.75e 2.6 4 90 39⅞ 38½
24⅞ 15⅛ WUnion 1.40 6.3 1016 22⅜ 22 22
54 40½ WnUn pf4.60 9.8 4 47 46¾ 46
11 8½ WUn dpf1.18 13. 68 8⅞ 8⅝ 8
23⅞ 18 WUTI pf2.56 14. 7 18⅞ 18⅝ 18
23 16½ WestgEl .97 4.6 6 1478 21⅜ 21⅛ 21
46 37 Wstg pf 3.80 9.6 z100 40 39⅞ 40
35⅜ 25⅛ Wstvac 1.50 4.5 7 102 33⅝ 33⅛ 33
35½ 26 Weyerhr 1.30 3.9 8 1146 33⅞ 32⅝ 33
48½ 37⅝ Weyr pf2.80 6.4 140 44½ 43⅞ 44
35⅞ 25¼ WheelF 1.40 3.9 10 x129 35⅝ 34½ 35
24¾ 12⅝ WheelPit 1e 4.4 2 87 21⅝ 20½ 21
41½ 34 WhelPB pf5 14. z110 37 36⅞ 37
22½ 17¼ Whirlpl 1.40 7.1 8 40 19⅝ 19½ 19
27⅝ 18⅛ WhitC 1.40 5.3 6 x381 26⅝ 25⅞ 2
42¾ 32 WhitC pfC 3 9.1 x2 33 33 33
7⅜ 4⅞ WhiteMt 3 2071 7⅝ 6⅞ 7
20⅝ 12⅛ Whittak 1 4.8 6 2166 u21⅛ 20⅞ 2
17¼ 13⅝ Wickes 1.04 6.4 5 1152 16⅛ 16¼ 16
13⅛ 6⅞ Wiebldt .44 5.6 11 19 7⅞ 7⅜ 7
34 16 Williams 1 3.0 27 3975 u34¼ 33⅝ 33
14⅝ 7⅛ WilshrO .14b 1.8 50 275 14½ 14⅛ 14
33¾ 25½ WinDx 1.68 6.2 8 582 27¾ 27⅛ 27
4⅛ 1⅜ Winnbgo 113 298 2⅛ 2⅛ 2
11⅞ 7 WinterJ 1 13. 7 16 7⅝ 7½ 7
27 22½ WisEP 2.38 10. 6 200 23⅝ 23¼ 23
103½ 79⅞ WisE pf8.90 11. z300 85½ 84 84
89½ 69 WisE pf7.75 11. z270 70⅛ 70⅛ 70
25⅛ 19¼ WisGas 2.04 9.7 6 19 21¼ 20⅞ 21
20¾ 16⅝ WiscPL 1.84 10. 7 22 18 17⅞ 18
19⅞ 16¼ WiscPS 1.72 10. 6 41 17¼ 17 17
32 20¾ Witco 1.40 4.3 7 195 u33 32¼ 3
106 76 Witco pf2.65 2.2 u121 121 121
13⅝ 10 WltrR .80 5.7 6 226 u14⅛ 13⅝ 14
13⅝ 8⅜ WolvrW .44 3.4 6 196 13⅛ 12⅞ 12
24⅞ 14 Wometc .66 3.3 9 62 21¼ 20⅜ 20
46⅜ 25½ WoodPt .48 1.3 18 69 38 37⅞ 37
32 19 Wolwth 1.60 6.5 5 178 24⅞ 24⅝ 24
44 28 Wolw pf2.20 6.4 1 34⅛ 34½ 34
9½ 4⅝ WorldAir 6 19 4⅞ 4⅝ 4
78 64 Wrigly 2.80a 3.8 8 17 76 75⅝ 76
12⅛ 8 Wurltzr .48 5.9 14 14 8⅛ 8⅛ 8
28⅞ 11⅛ Wylain .80 2.8 15 1625 28⅝ 28⅛ 28
13⅛ 7½ WyleLb s.40 3.0 8 334 u13⅛ 12⅞ 13
7⅛ 4 Wyly 15 314 6⅞ 6½ 6

— X—Y—Z —

69⅛ 52¼ Xerox 2.40 3.8 10 806 64 62⅞ 63
28⅞ 14¼ XTRA s .44 2.8 4 288 23⅛ 22⅜ 22
30⅛ 14⅛ Yates s .20 .7 8 477 30⅛ 28 2
25 15 ZaleCp 1.08 4.7 7 58 23 21⅞ 22
19¾ 12½ ZalepfA .80 4.4 3 18 17¼ 18
29¾ 11⅜ Zapata .48 1.7 12 x206 28⅝ 28¼ 28
14¾ 9¾ ZayreCp 4 34 11½ 11¼ 11
15½ 9¼ ZenithR .60 6.0 9 368 10¼ 9⅞ 10
24⅛ 13⅞ ZeroCp .48 2.0 10 15 23¾ 23⅝ 23
21⅜ 14½ Zurnlnd .80 3.7 6 308 21½ 20⅝ 21½+1

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 14, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.8965	4.297	110.425 *	47.115 *	0.2363	—	6.799 *	120.00 *	35.38 *
Brussels (a)	27.905	63.18	16.244	6.93	3.47425 *	14.715	—	17.671	5.2035
Frankfurt	1.7181	3.8975	—	42.66 *	2.138 x	90.85 *	6.157 *	108.66 *	32.02 *
London (b)	2.272	—	3.8995	9.135	1,822.00	4.3025	63.31	3.587	12.172
Milan	803.20	1,819.10	467.41	199.46	—	423.45	28.776	508.04	149.75
New York	—	2.2845	0.582	0.248	0.125 z	0.527	0.036	0.633	0.186
Paris	4.02875	9.122	234.37 *	—	5.013 x	212.34 *	14.433 *	254.80 *	75.08 *
Zurich	1.561	3.58965	92.2295 *	39.26 *	0.1968	83.34655 *	5.66615 *	—	29.4575 *
ECU	1.44762	0.638845	2.48672	5.82885	1,162.80	2.74541	40.3923	2.28724	7.76577

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.73 ; Canadian $: 1.1654 ; Danish krone: 5.3647 ; Escudo. N.A. ; Fin. mark: 3.6875 ; Hong Kong $: 4.9065 ; Irish £: 0.465 ; Israeli £: 36.215 ; Norw. krone: 4.9075 ; Peseta: 66.03 ; Schilling: 12.33 ; Singapore $: 2.1565 ; Swedish krona: 4.1382 ; Yen: 235.85 .

£ Sterling: 1.055 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (z) In U.S. cents

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 14, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 684.65
— (d) Conbar SF 636.00
— (d) Grabar SF 664.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 767.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.28
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.85
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.77

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 8.18
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.84*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL :
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 21.59
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 12.44
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.25

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 300.75
— (d) Canasec SF 491.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 58.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 61.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 97.75
— (d) Ussec SF 470.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 111.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 18.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.30

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd. $ 2.70

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 33.59
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $47.03
— (d) Fidelity For East Fd $ 21.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 31.78
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 63.58
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 19.23

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 4.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 8.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 10.39

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 44.86
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 11.49
— (w) G.T. Bond Fund $ 14.03
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 9.35
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 11.51

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $49.21
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 24.83

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF429.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 280.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.87

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $ 48.88

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,580.50
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,117.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 334.50
— (d) Intervalor SF 51.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 328.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 239.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 60.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 71.57

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 22.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 58.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 62.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF 130.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 102.75
— (d) Globinvest SF 54.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 69.25
— (d) Romotac-Invest SF 342.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 302.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 218.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 35.47
— (d) Unifonds DM 15.34
— (d) Unirak. DM 48.31
— (d) Uniglobal DM 38.78
— (d) Unispecial I DM 59.16
— (d) Europafonds DM 23.25

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $10.02
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,026.94
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.55
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 118.45
(w) CAMIT $ 10.24
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 15.58
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,380.00
(d) Carbloco Open-End Fund. $ 261.36
(w) Citadel Fund $ 2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 1,121.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.27
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.61
(w) D.G.C. $ 30.02*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 21.78
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $22.14
(d) Euro e Obligations LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 592.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $ 221.61
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 144.90
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 63.21
(d) Fonditalia $ 15.88
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins M 38.00
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.68
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $ 388.71
(i) H.O.I.T. Habet $ 31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $113.38
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 122.97
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 11.40
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 171.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.74
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 7.65
(d) Investa DWS DM 31.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 59.86
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 11.76
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $10.72
(w) Japan Selection Fund $77.42
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 40.76
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,391.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 13.78
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 30.48
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 46.23
(w) Luxfund $ 32.87
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Can$ 9.79
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.79
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.76
(w) Nippon Fund $ 14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 4.80
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 81.91
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 34.82
(d) Renta Fund $ 61.04
(d) Rentinvest LF 771.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.15
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 54.55
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.) $ 16.50
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 92.60
(w) Saros Fund $ 942.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 50.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 69.71
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 32.82
(d) UNICO Fund DM 52.50
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.42
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd. $ 105.58
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 473.25
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 15.72
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 96.20
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,964.69 5/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; • — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 11, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock High Low Close Ch'ge

31872 Abti Prce $21⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
600 Acklands $16½ 16½ 16½— ⅛
29386 Agnico E $13¼ 11⅝ 13¼+1⅜
1700 Agra Ind A $6¼ 6 6⅛
129191 Alta Gas A $26½ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅜
4550 Andres W A $12¼ 12⅛ 12¼+ ⅛
720 Asbestos $38 37½ 37½— ½
7152 Atco A $20½ 19½ 20½+1⅛
7407 BP Can $39⅛ 38⅜ 38⅜— ⅜
21381 Bank N S $23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅛
125 Balon B $12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜
2300 Beth Cop $22½ 21½ 22 + ½
450 Bralor Res $19⅝ 19½ 19½— ⅛
200 Bramalea $19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
9570 Brenda M $33 31⅞ 31⅞—1⅛
6515 BCFP $25½ 25 25
3740 BC Phone $17¼ 17 17
35904 Brunswk $12¼ 11⅞ 12¼+ ⅜
1900 Budd Can $8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
2909 CAE $15⅛ 14¾ 14⅞— ⅜
140118 Cad Frv $25 23⅝ 24⅝+1⅛
5180 Cal Pow A $46½ 45⅞ 46⅛+ ⅜
13760 Camflo $21½ 19¾ 21½+1¾
24850 C Nor West $18½ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ¾
1100 C Packrs $32½ 32½ 32½
1260 Can Perm $18½ 18 18½+ ½
1746 Can Trust $22½ 22 22¼+ ¼
1550 C Tung $25½ 24½ 25 + ½
4700 CCablesy A $12⅞ 12½ 12⅞+ ⅛
4150 Cdn Cel $9¾ 9¼ 9¾+ ⅜
5 CGE $29½ 29½ 29½+ ½
22266 CI Bk Com $26⅝ 25¾ 25¾— ½
44033 CP Inve $40¾ 39⅛ 39⅛+ ⅛
6931 Cdn Tire A $27 26⅝ 26¾+ ⅛
6890 C Ultiies $20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
25 Candel Oil $60 60 60 — 2
8320 Cara $17½ 17 17⅞+ ⅜
2500 Cassiar $12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
116800 Celanese $8 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
9052 Cherokee $12¼ 12 12¼+ ¼
4800 CHUM $10½ 10½ 10½
3950 Con Distrb $10½ 10⅛ 10½
260363 Cons Gas $28⅝ 26⅜ 28¼+2⅛
1104 Con Fardy 335 330 335 +10
3939 Convest $8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
165256 Coseka R $13½ 11¾ 13
4700 Craigmt $6½ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
2600 Crush Intl $13½ 13½ 13½— ⅜
146106 Cyprus $25 24 24⅝+ ⅜
71650 Czar Res $16⅞ 15½ 16¼+ ½
44265 Daon Dev $14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞+ ⅛
100 Daon A $6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
19281 Denison $36¼ 36 36¼— ¼
18265 Dicknsn $11⅞ 10¾ 11⅝+ ⅞
7125 D Bridge $17½ 17 17½+ ¼
7125 Dofasco A $36¾ 36 36¾+1½
122 Dom Store $19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅞+ ⅛
14024 Du Pont A $30⅛ 29 29¾+1⅛
2048 Dylex L A $9½ 9 9½+ ½
600 Electhom A 485 485 485 —10
1500 Emco $11 11 11 + ⅛
95932 Falcon C $13 12½ 12⅞+ ⅜
24520 Fibrg Nik A $105 101 101½+ ¾
800 Fed Ind A $6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
500 Fed Pion $34 33¼ 34 + ½
500 Francana $14 14 14
100 Fraser $17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞+1⅛
79225 G M Res $7½ 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
200 G Distrb A $7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
35700 G Distrb w 240 225 225 — 5
126330 Gibraltar $13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅞+ ½
99 Goodyear $20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
5500 Granduc 320 310 315 +10
3630 GL Forest $53 51½ 51½—1⅛
320 Greyhnd $26 25⅛ 26 + ⅜
200 H Group A 430 430 430 —10
550 Hard Crp A 265 265 265 +10
2945 Hawker $16½ 15⅞ 16½+ ⅜
1644 Hayes D $9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅜
3874 H Bay Co $25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ½
20355 IAC $12⅜ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
600 Indal $12½ 12¼ 12½+ ¼
40 Indusmin $16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
6050 Inland Gas $13 12⅞ 13
1211 Int Mogul $7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞— ⅛
14996 Intpr Pipe $19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞
10100 Ivaco $16½ 16⅛ 16¼+ ¼
9250 Jannock $11⅛ 11 11⅛
36557 Kaiser Re $32⅞ 31⅛ 32 + 1
50300 Kam Kotla $6½ 6⅛ 6⅜+ ⅛
400 Kelsey H $22 22 22 + ½
31831 Kerr Add $16½ 16 16 — ⅛
33660 Labatt A $22½ 21¼ 22½+ ¾
10 Lab Min $44½ 44⅛ 44⅝+ ⅜
72770 Lacana $12½ 11¾ 12 + ⅜
3500 LOnt Cem $6⅛ 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
1961 LL Lac $8⅜ 8 8⅜+ ⅜
1319 Lob Co A 430 420 430 +15
1905 Lob Co B 425 410 425 +25
1200 MICC $11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
100 Mclan H A $25 25 25 + ¼
22782 MB Ltd $27 26½ 26⅝— ⅛
300 McGraw H $9¾ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
5468 Est Mirtic 285 277 285 + 3
35245 Mitel Corp $19½ 18¾ 18⅞
1490 Molson A $26 25⅞ 26 + ¼
140 Molson B $24 24 24
29717 Moore $37¾ 36¾ 36⅞— ¼
3800 Murphy $27¾ 27 27 — ¾
1300 Nat Trust $25¾ 25¾ 25¾
229794 Noranda $25⅝ 24 24¼— ¼
36461 Norcen $32⅝ 31⅞ 32 — ¼
1550 Nowsco W $47¼ 46¾ 47 + 3
50400 Oakwood P $16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
20475 Ocelot B $28½ 27⅝ 28½+ ⅞
3100 Oshawa A $8¼ 8 8¼+ ⅛
34130 Pamour A $12⅝ 12 12⅝+ ⅜
15150 PanCan P $63¾ 62¾ 63¾+1¼
17200 Pembina $11 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
400 Petrofina $46½ 46 46
1300 Peyto Oils $16⅝ 16⅛ 16½
2000 Pine Point $34¼ 34 34¼+ ¼
47750 Place G 350 325 350 +25
15930 Placer $58⅛ 58 58⅛+ ⅛
62168 Ram $15⅝ 14¾ 14⅞— ⅜
300 Redpath $14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
1000 Rd Stenhs A $8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
4479 Reichhold $14½ 14¼ 14½
12336 Revnu Prp 138 128 130
1555 Roman $47½ 47 47½+ ½
500 Rothman $20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
61869 Sceptre $11⅞ 11½ 11½— ⅛
1420 Scotts A $15 14⅞ 15
41823 Shell Can $33⅝ 32⅛ 32¾— ⅛
190553 Sherritt $15⅝ 15¼ 15½+ ⅛
700 Sigma $47⅝ 46⅛ 46⅝+ ⅜
3604 S Sears A $7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅜
705 Slater Stl $16½ 16⅛ 16¼+ ¼
1400 Southm $29 28¼ 29 + 1
2175 St Brodcst $11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
69778 Stelco A $28⅞ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ¼
1100 Steep R 425 425 425 + 5
14150 Sulpetro B $18⅞ 18 18½
2363 Suncor pr $27⅞ 27½ 27¾+ ⅜
200 Tara $14¼ 14¼ 14¼+ ⅜
7000 Teck Cor A $30⅞ 29⅞ 30¼— ½
44386 Teck Cor B $29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅞— ⅛
495 Teledyne $12⅝ 12¼ 12¼— ½
2710 Tex Can $81 81 81
51151 Thom N A $13½ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
11957 Tor Dm Bk $24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅝+ ½
359 Torstar B $21½ 21½ 21½
1902 Traders A $14¼ 14 14¼+ ⅛
19725 Trns Mt $14⅛ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
22320 TrCan PL $27 26¾ 27 + ¼
6550 Turbo Cl B $17⅛ 16½ 16⅞— ⅛
27395 UGas A $11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
19745 Union Oil $36 34¾ 36 + 1
38620 Un Asbstos $5⅝ 5⅜ 5½+ ⅛
6965 U Keno $42 41¼ 41¼+ 1
7000 U Siscoe $11⅜ 11 11¾+ 1
20725 Un Carbid $30 28½ 30 + 1
200 Van Der $8 8 8
23494 Verstl Cor $25 24 24⅛+ ¼
7220 Vestgron $15⅜ 14½ 15⅛+ ⅞
1580 Weldwod $21½ 21⅛ 21¼— ⅛
41605 West Mine $15½ 14⅝ 15¼+ ¾
15924 Weston $25¼ 24¼ 25 + ¾
4356 Woodwd A $24⅝ 23¾ 24½+ ⅞
18400 Yk Bear $13½ 12½ 12⅝— ⅜

Total sales 14,010,729 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, January 11, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
600	Algoma St	$33⅜	32¾	33	+ ½
7402	Bnk Mont	$25¾	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
482	Can Cmt	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5930	Con Bath	$15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
11150	Dom TxlA	$14½	14¼	14⅜	
3400	FCA Int	285	280	283	—7
5360	Power Cp	$15½	15	15¼	+ ½
700	Roll and A	$ 8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1740	Royal Bk	$41	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
586	Roy Trst Co	$14	13¾	14	
100	Zellers	$ 8	8	8	

Total Sales 1,472,810 shares.

European Gold Markets

January 14, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	647.75	660.00	+37.00
Zurich	639.50	654.50	+33.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	629.98	651.18	+46.95

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Canadian Indexes

January 14, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	243.25	241.05
Toronto	1,922.20	1,898.70

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bass	Feb. 80	May 80	Options for August 1980 start on Jan. 15 1980
670	36.30-41.30	——	
690	31.00-36.00	54.00-59.00	
710	——	47.00-52.00	
730	——	40.00-45.00	

Gold bullion 640.00-650.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28 305

Italy Records Deficit

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — Italy posted a provisional trade deficit of 1.458 trillion lire (about $1.8 billion) in November, the largest shortfall in a single month in at least four years, the Statistics Institute reported over the weekend. In November 1978, Italy had a trade surplus of 235.6-billion lire and a 10-billion-lire surplus in October.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 14, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 1/16 - 14 3/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	4 ½ - 4 ⅝	17 ⅛ - 17 ⅜	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞
2 M.	14 ⅛ - 14 ¼	8 ¼ - 8 ⅜	4 ⅞ - 5 ⅛	16 ⅞ - 17 ⅛	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
3 M.	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅜	8 ⅜ - 8 ⅜	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅜	16 ⅝ - 16 ⅞	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
6 M.	14 - 14 ⅛	8 ⅜ - 8 ½	5 7/16 - 5 ⅝	16 ⅜ - 16 ⅝	13 ⅜ - 13 ⅞
1 Y.	13 - 13 ⅛	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	5 ¼ - 5 ½	15 ⅜ - 15 ⅝	13 ⅜ - 13 ⅞

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 14, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89 89¾ 90¾
Argentina 9⅞-84 87 88
Ashland 7½-82 94 95
Australia 8¾-91 82¾ 83¾
Australia 8½-92 78¾ 79¾
Avco 10¼-87 81 83
BTokyo 7⅝-84 85 86
Barclays 8½-92 82¼ 83¼
BCHyd. 7⅞-85 83⅝ 84⅛
Bell Can 7⅝-87 80½ 81½
Beneficial 9¾-87 89½ 90½
BFCE 8⅞-83 92 93
Conpac 9⅞-89 89½ 90¾
Carter H.H. 9⅞-86 89⅞ 90⅞
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86 84 85
Charbonas 8⅝-81 95 96
CNT 9½-86 90¾ 91¾
Comalco 10¼-91 96 97¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91 79⅞ 80⅞
Continental 9⅝-86 89 90
Dome Pet. 10-94 88½ 89½
Dominion 10¼-84 94½ 95½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94 87 88
DSM 8⅝-88 84¼ 85¼
E E C 8½-82 91¾ 92¾
E E C 7⅞-84 85⅝ 86¼
E C S 9-93 84⅝ 85⅝
E C S 8⅝-97 77½ 78½
EdF 9⅝-86 91 92
E I B 8-84 87 88
E I B 8⅝-93 79⅝ 80¼
Esso 8-86(Nov.) 87 88
Eurofima 8½-83 91½ 92½
E D C 9⅝-84 93 94
Finland 9½-86 89⅝ 90¼
Genstar 10-89 89 90
GMAC 9¼-86 89 90
Gotaverken 8½-87 83½ 84½
Gould 9⅝-85 91¾ 92¾
GTE 9⅝-89 89⅛ 90¼
GulfWest 9⅝-84 88 89
Home Oil 9½-86 88 90
Hudson Bay 10-94 88⅝ 89⅝
ISE Cnda 9-82 90 92
I T T 9½-89 86¾ 87¾
Kennecott 9½-86 87 88
Kidde W. 8½-85 84¼ 85¼
Kockums 8-83 91 92
Manitoba 8⅝-83 90⅞ 91¾
Manitoba 9½-83 86½ 87½
Michelin 10-94 88½ 89½
Midld Intl 8⅝-86 90¼ 91¼
NatWest 9-86(Jly) 92 93
NBrunswick 9-83 91½ 92½
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94 85⅝ 86⅝
Newfoundld 10-94 89 90
NZealand 8½-83 91½ 92½
Norskhyd 8½-92 81½ 82½
Norway 9½-84 92½ 93½
NScotia 9⅝-89 88½ 89½
Occidental 10¼-84 94 95
Ontario Hyd 8-87 81¾ 82¾
Penney JC 8½-83 90⅞ 91⅞
Pennwalt 9⅝-84 92½ 93½
Pepsico 9¼-84 92¼ 93¼
Portland 10-84 92¾ 93¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99 86 87
Queb. Pro. 9-95 77¾ 78¾
Saabscania 8½-89 79¾ 80¾
Shell 8-86 87 88
Shell 7½-87 82½ 83½
Stind 8⅞-88 87 88
StatOil 9⅝-89 88½ 89½
Sweden 9⅝-84 93 94
Transocean 8-86 89½ 90½
Unilever 9¼-87 88¼ 89¼
UnOil 7½-87 87 88
UnBis 9-89 83¼ 84¼
Utah 8-87 87 89
Vwagen 7⅜-87 80¼ 81¼
Worner L. 9-84 91 92
BroadHale 4⅞-87 66½ 68½
Canon 6⅝-94 103½ 105
Carnation 4-88 66 68
CIBA G. 4-94 88½ 90½
Coke Bott. 6⅝-93 75½ 77½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-91 133½ 135½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93 109½ 111½
Cumpint 6⅛-86 76½ 78½
Dartind 4⅞-87 72½ 74½
EastKodak 4½-88 75 77
Ford 6-86 78 80
Ford 5-88 66 68
Galveston 8⅞-94 111 113
GenElec 4⅛-87 76½ 78½
GenFoods 4⅝-82 89½ 91½
Gillette 4⅜-87 66½ 68½
GulWestn 5-88 93 95
Honda 5½-89 104 105½
Honeywell 6-86 87½ 89½
ICI 6⅝-97 99½ 100½
INA 6-97 101½ 103½
ISE 6⅛-89 85 87
ITT 4⅝-87 68 70
Lear 8-89 110 112
MorganJP 4¼-87 85½ 87½
Nabisco 5⅛-88 98½ 100½
OwensIll 4½-87 109 111
PenneyJC 4½-87 66 68
RCA 5-88 69 71
Revlon 4⅞-87 106 108
Sperry 4⅛-88 104½ 106½
Squibb 4⅛-87 80 82
Texaco 4½-88 75 77
Texas 7½-93 73½ 75½
Tyco 8½-88 141½ 143½
UBS 5-89 110½ 112½
UnCarb 4⅝-82 89½ 91½
WarnLamb 4½-87 70½ 72½
WarnLamb 4⅛-88 64 66
Xerox 5-88 70 72

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87 73 75
BBC 4⅛-93 91 93
Beatrice 6¼-91 90½ 92½
Beatrice 4½-92 77 79
Beecham 6⅛-92 98½ 100
Boots 6⅛-93 92¼ 93¼
Borden 6⅛-91 85½ 87½
Borden 5-92 76 78

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1964 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	90.947	88.758
Previous	90.904	88.712

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, January 14, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd 9¼ 9¾
AFAProt 5⅝ 6⅜
AVMCp 3½ 4
Accuray 5¼ 5⅝
AddisnW 10⅛ 11
AdvRoss 4⅞ 5¼
AlexAlex 33⅜ 34½
Alicolnc 38½ 40½
AllynB 11¾ 12¼
AFinCp 26½ 27½
AFurn 4⅞ 5⅜
AGreet 11⅜ 12¼
AIntGp 59½ 60½
AMicros 21 21½
AWeldng 29⅛ 30⅛
Amierr 3⅛ 3⅝
Anadite 8⅝ 9⅛
AnheusB 23⅝ 23⅞
AntoCp 8⅞ 9⅛
ArdenGp 3⅝ 3¾
AsdCola 21 21¼
AtlGsLt 14⅜ 15
BairdCp 8⅝ 9¼
BanaHE 12¼ 12¾
BkomRt 19⅞ 19⅝
BasicRs g 10½ 10⅞
BasstFr 17½ 18¼
BoylsMk 14 14½
Beeline 8½ 9¼
BetzLab 37 37⅝
BibbCo 17⅝ 18½
BirdSon 18½ 20
Birtchr 2½ 2⅞
BlkHillP 25 25⅝
Bonanza 2⅞ 3⅛
BrookS 41½ 44½
BrwTom 45⅛ 46¼
Buckbee 6⅜ 7⅛
Buckeye 23 24
BurnupS 11¾ 11⅝
CalWtSv 31½ 33
ConradH 1 1½
CapSwC 15⅛ 16
CapInAir 3⅛ 4
CareCp 8⅝ 9⅛
CnV1PS 16⅛ 16½
ChmLea 39 41
ChesUtl 12½ 13¼
CircleF 5⅞ 6½
CtizUtA 33⅛ 34¼
CtizUtB 29⅜ 30½
ClarkJL 28½ 30
ClowCp 6⅞ 7⅛
ComClH 28 28½
CmlShr 15½ 17¼
CmwTel 21 23
ConPap 54½ 55½
Crawfd 25¾ 26¼
CrosTre 34⅜ 35¼
CullrFed 1¼ 2
Cyclfron 12 13
DanlyM 29½ 30½
DiaDes 15⅝ 16⅛
DaytMal 16 18
DeklbAg 30 30¾
DeLuxC 34¾ 35½
DelCanT 11½ 12½
DeweyEl 2 2⅜
DiaCrys 27¼ 28¼
DixnCru 38½ 40½
Docutel 10⅝ 10¾
DollrGn 10½ 11
DoylDB 25 25¾
DunkinD 11⅜ 12⅜
Duriron 17⅜ 18⅜
EatnVnce 6 6⅝
EconLab 25¼ 25⅞
ElPasEl 9⅝ 10⅛
ElderBe 6⅝ 7
EleNucl 8⅝ 8⅞
ElModul 6⅝ 7⅜
EnrDev 12½ 13½
Entwistl 1½ 2¼
EqtOil 46½ 48
EthanAl 45⅛ 46½
Fabrlh 11-16 15-16
FtBkSys 38½ 39¼
FtBostn 17⅜ 18½
FtEmpS 10⅝ 11⅜
FtWnFin 4½ 4¾
Flickr 12⅛ 12¾
FloatPnt 16 16¾
FlaWatU 11-16 15-16
ForestO 26⅞ 26⅝
Formigli 3 3⅝
FrankCp 6 6½
FrankEl 13 13⅝
GnRlEsf 10½ 12
GnReins 87 91
GovEFn 8¾ 9⅛
GreenM 11⅜ 12⅜
GreyAdv 45 48
Gifinisl 15½ 17
Gyrodyn 6 6⅝
Hardwke 11¼ 12
HrpRow 9⅞ 10⅞
HarpCp 30¼ 31
HartNt 15⅛ 15⅝
HenrdF 26¼ 27
Haloban 20⅝ 21⅛
Hoover 12½ 13
HerlzRs 2⅝ 2⅞
Hyattlnt 22½ 24
Intralnd 7½ 8¼
IntelCp 69⅝ 70¼
IntreEnr 6⅛ 7¼
IntmlGs 11¾ 12½
InBkWsh 9¾ 10⅛
IsraScul 21⅜ 22⅛
JamWP h 5⅛ 6
Jamsby 18½ 19⅛
JiffyFd ½ ⅞
JoslynM 16⅜ 17½
KaisSt pf 16 16⅜
Kalvar 3⅝ 4
Kaman 21½ 22¼
KmpAm 9½ 10
KateGre 3-16 7-16
Kaysam 4 5
KellySv 41 42½
Keuffel 22 23
Kimball 16⅛ 16⅜
Kinglnt 6½ 7½
KnapeV 15½ 16½
Krales 18⅛ 19⅜
Lanceln 21⅞ 22½
LandRes 3⅛ 3⅜
LaneCo 24 25
LidStor 6⅛ 6⅝
LinBcst 46⅝ 47⅜
Lagetra 13⅜ 14⅛
MadsGE 13½ 14
MagellPet 8⅛ 8⅝
MairRt 1⅜ 2⅛
Maltrs 30½ 31½
MoulLP 25½ 27
McCorm 21½ 22
McQuay 10 10⅛
MidsxW 19⅝ 20⅛
MdldCap 8 8⅝
MidlRes 2¼ 2½
MidlBks 28⅛ 29⅛
Millipr 29⅜ 30½
MissVlG 14⅞ 15⅜
Molex 43⅞ 44½
MoniCol 6⅜ 7⅛
MoorePd 28½ 29⅜
MoraRes 1 1⅜
MotClub 3⅞ 4⅛
Mueller 28⅝ 29⅜
NaraCp 26 28
NwldRE 13⅞ 14⅜
NJNGas 16⅛ 17⅛
NielsnA 28⅝ 28⅞
NielsnB 28⅞ 29⅞
NoCarGs 15¾ 16¼
NoEOlun 79½ 81
NwlNGs 16 16⅝
NwstPS 15⅛ 15¾
Noxell 20⅛ 21⅛
OgilvyM 22 22¾
OhFerro 10⅛ 11¼
OtterTP 20⅝ 20¾
PCAlnt 7½ 8
PabstB 11¾ 12¼
PcGaR 21¼ 22
PauleyP 24½ 25⅛
PeerMf 9½ 10⅛
PenaEnt 14½ 15
Petrolli 39¼ 40⅝
Pettibon 22½ 23½
PierceSS 9⅛ 9¾
Pinkrtn 36 37½
PionHiB 22⅝ 23¼
Piosfine 1 2
Possis 7¼ 8
Progro ⅞ 1¼
PbSvNC 12⅛ 12½
PortBen 16 16¾
PutDCap 11 11¾
QuakrCh 36 37
RagenPr 11⅛ 11¾
Raychm 60 62
Raymnd 26⅝ 27¼
RecpEq 7⅛ 7⅛
RoadEx 26½ 27¼
RobbMy 55 57
Roseian 3⅛ 4⅛
Rouse 22 22½
RusStov 16⅛ 16⅛
Sadlier 4⅛ 4⅝
ScanDt 2⅝ 2⅞
ScrippH 64 69
SelsDeli 15⅛ 16¼
Svcmstr 35⅛ 36⅛
Svcmst wi 23½ 24½
Shawmt 36 37
SolldStS 13⅝ 14
SCalWtr 12⅛ 13
SwElSv 14⅛ 15
SwnEnr 32½ 33½
Standvn 26⅛ 27
StdRegs 28 29
StanHP 22½ 23½
StertSt 6 6½
StrawCl 25 26½
SuperEl 10⅛ 11
TIME DC 5⅞ 5⅞
Tampax 31 31⅜
Tandam 41¼ 42
TecumP 63 65
Tennant 28½ 30
Tierary 16⅜ 17⅛
TascoCp 23 23½
TricoPd 43⅛ 46½
TrevGld g 11⅜ 11⅞
TysonFd 11¼ 12¼
UnMcGII 13⅜ 14⅜
USSurg 30⅛ 31¼
USTrck 16⅛ 17
UVaBsh 25⅛ 25⅝
UnPenP 13⅝ 14½
ValyRes 12⅛ 13⅛
VanDus 15⅛ 16½
Valero p 8⅛ 9⅛
VideoCp 6⅛ 6⅝
VoNBsh 14 14⅛
WshEnr 15⅛ 16½
Weldtrn 2¼ 3
WellsGo 8 9
WinMtg 3⅛ 3⅛
WmorC 29 29⅛
WoodLot 22⅛ 23½
WrighlW 4⅛ 4⅝
ZionUtc 23½ 24½

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO 23.70
Albert Heijn 81.70
Algemback 305.00
Amrobank 64.40
A'Dam Rub 43.00
Fokker 23.00
Heineken 71.00
H.V.A. 44.80
Hoogovens 23.90
K.L.M. 78.80
Nat. Nedder 120.50
Pakhoed 51.30
Philips 20.50
Robeco 167.50
Rolinco 145.00
Rorento 107.30
Royal Dutch 144.90
Unilever 117.20
Van Ommer 223.50
VMF-Stork 35.80
Anp-Cbs Index : 84.10
Previous : 84.90

Brussels

Arbed 2,360
GBL (B.lamb) 1,665
Cockerill 380
Electrobel 6,060
GB-Inno-BM 2,440
Hoboken 2,885
Petrofina 5,600
Ph. Gevaert 952
Soc. Generale 1,635
Solvay 2,440
Un. Miniere 836
Bourse Index : 144.95
Previous : 143.10

Frankfurt

A.E.G. 38.00
B.A.S.F. 136.80
Bayer 123.10
Commerzbank 170.80
Cont. Gummi 45.80
Daimler 239.00
Demag 131.00
Deutsche Bnk 250.50
Dresdner Bnk 189.40
Hoechst 122.50
Hoesch 27.20
Karstadt 233.00
Kaufhof 179.00
K.H.D. 204.00
Lufthansa 77.00
Mannesman 123.80
Metallgesell. 240 XR
Neckermann 119.50
RWE.new 186.20
Schering 193.00
Siemens 257.50
Thyssen 81.80
Varta 161.00
Veba 142.50
Volkswagen 177.50
Siemens Index: 132.56
Previous : 133.34

London

Anglo-Am Cp $ 15 ¼
Anglo-Am 0.97 ½
Barclays Bnk 4.13
Beecham Gp 1.27
BICC 1.07
Boots 1.81
Bowater 1.57
BAT Ind. 2.66
BOC Int'l 0.60½
Brit. Pet. 3.38
Burmah 1.67
Chartered 1.56
Cadbury Sc. 0.59
Cons.Gold Fds 4.42
Courtaulds 0.78
De Beer D $ 10⅝
Distillers 2.17
Dunlop 0.58
Free St Ged 52.00
GEC 3.54
GKN 2.58
Glaxo Gp 4.68
Gt Un St 3.82
Guinness 1.89
Hawker-Sidd 1.94
Imp.Chem.Ind. 3.73
Imps 0.78
Marks & Spen. 0.90
Metal Box 2.52
Plessey 1.19
Randfontein $ 69.00
Rank Org. 7.84
Royal Dutch 33 ⅜
R.T.Z. 3.60
Shell 3.26
Thorn (A) 3.87
Tube Invest. 2.60
Ultramar 4.18
Union Corb. $ 13 ⅜
Vickers 1.24
War L3½ 32 ¼
West Deep $ 40.00
West Drief $ 77½
West Hold $ 59¼
Woolworth 0.63
ZCI 8.54
F.T. 30 Index : 445.80
Previous : 435.20

Milan

Bastogi 704.00
ERBA 2,205.00
ErcMarelli 352.00
Fiat 1,861.00
Finsider 85.25
Generali 46,500.00
IFI 2,520.00
Italcas 761.00
Italsider 244.50
LaRinas 112.75
Montedis 175.00
Olivetti 1,648.00
Pirelli 1,895.00
Snia Visco 644.00
BCI Index : 85.35
Previous : 87.89

Paris

Air Liquide 486.00
BSN 918.00
Carrefour 1,593.00
Cim Lafarge 247.00
Cie Bancaire 360.00
CFP 244.00
CGE 340.00
CCF 165.00
Elf-Aquitaine 1,285.00
Ferodo 329.00
Gen Occident 270.00
Imetal 74.50
L Oreal 630.00
Mach Bull 64.30
Michelin 873.00
Moet Henn 515.00
Moulinex 82.10
Paribas 222.00
PUK 99.00
Penarroya 73.50
Perrier 265.00
Peugeot 267.90
Rh Poulenc 129.50
Sacilor 24.10
St Gobain 121.90
Suez 269.00
Telemecan 740.00
Thomson 214.80
Usinor 14.90
Agefi Index : 129.84
Previous : 129.78

Zurich

Alusuisse 1,285
Buehrle 2,480
B Boveri 1,820
Cib Geigy 1,255
Cr Suisse 2,330
Fisher 780
HofRochN 6,700
Nestle 3,580
Sandoz 4,150
Ste B. Suisse 415
Sulzer 2,800
U.B. Suisse 3,565
SBC Index : 309.60
Previous : 310.40

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

January 14, 1980

	Sales
Benguet B	2,009,800
Texaco Inc	1,140,500
Exxon	649,600
Northgate g	610,400
INCOLtd	541,300
Asarco Inc	471,300
GulfWstn	454,000
Kennecott	426,600
AmerT&T	418,000
IBM s	397,700
Wilms Cos	397,500
Citicorp	394,700
Penncorp n	349,200
Texas Intl	348,400
Merrill Lyn	331,500

	Today NYSE Close
Volume (in millions)	52.93
Advanced	904
Volume Up (millions)	30.92
Declined	662
Volume Down (millions)	15.78
Unchanged	361
Total Issues	1,927
New highs	164
New lows	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	860.32	870.65	854.95	863.57
20 Trn	257.89	260.86	255.60	258.23
15 Utl	108.96	110.05	108.39	109.30
65 Stk	305.41	308.99	303.39	306.38

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales
January 11	185,781	367,380
January 10	167,181	367,734
January 9	200,149	419,097
January 8	180,494	359,813
January 7	180,025	349,250

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Active

	Sales
Marindua B	1,374,700
Goldfield Cp	1,344,800
AtlasCM	890,300
Instrum Sys	841,300
New Idria	417,000
WrightHar g	395,100
Fed Resrcs	394,600
Aegis Corp	319,200
CampbChib g	205,800
LakeShre g	171,100

	Today AMEX Close
Volume (in millions)	13.16
Advanced	N.A.
Volume Up (millions)	10.26
Declined	N.A.
Volume Down (millions)	2.05
Unchanged	N.A.
Total Issues	N.A.
New highs	N.A.
New lows	N.A.

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close
258.85	255.76	258.69

Tokyo Exchange

January 14, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	167	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	186
Asahi Glass	378	Mitsubi Chem.	203
Canon	639	Mitsubi Corp.	747
Dai Nip. Print	542	Mitsubi Elec	202
Fuji Bank	390	Mitsui Co.	343
Fuji Photo	540	Mitsukoshi	465
Hitachi	267	Nippon Elec.	433
Honda Motor	655	Nippon Steel	124
C. Itoh	272	Sharp	628
I.H.I.	134	Sony Corp	1,740
Japan Air L.	2,400	Sumitomo Bank	399
Kansai El. Pwr.	910	Sumitomo Chem.	129
Kao Soap	419	Sumitomo Metal	122
Kawasaki Steel	128	Taisho Marine	277
Kirin Brewery	420	Takeda	542
Komatsu	343	Teijin	142
Kubota	360	Tokyo Marine	636
Matsu El. Ind.	696	Toray	215
Matsu E. Wks	550	Toyota	820

New Index : 463.43 ; Previous : 462.82
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,659.55 ; Previous : 6,634.42 .

NYSE Continues Recent Advance

(Continued from Page 7)

tomaker will not lay off additional employees in the near future.

Boeing said it expects to report about a 50-percent rise in 1979 earnings to over $8 billion while its commercial order backlog stands at some billion against about $11 billion a year ago.

Great Western Financial, which reported increased 1979 earnings, cautioned that current high interest rates will "adversely affect operating results in the months ahead."

Ashland Oil expects operating earnings for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 to be up about 20 percent from last year's fully diluted $ share of $5.04.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Homestake Mining to 40 cents a share, Phillips Petroleum to 45 cents, AIC Photo Inc. 3, Bank of Montreal to 37, Comp Data to 15, Liberty National Bank to 36½ and Welded Tube, which also split its stock 3-for-2, to 7½.

Amerex Inc. also split its stock for-1.

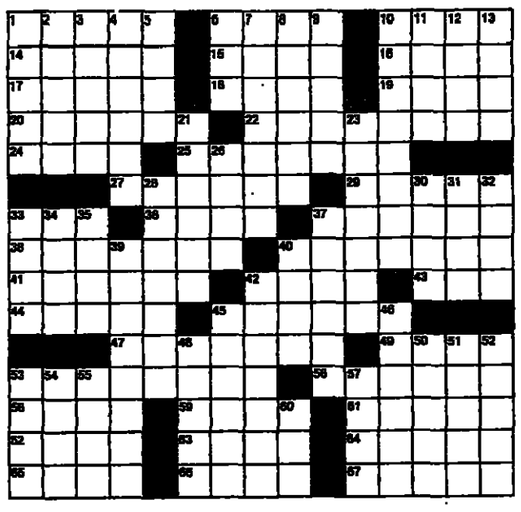
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg. Prev. Close
— A — A —												
⅝	AAR	.44	2.9	8	126	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+	⅛
3¼	AAV	.20	4.4	6	24	4½	4⅜	4½	—	⅛
⅞	APS	.44	4.8	6	140	9¼	9	9⅛	+	⅛
	ATI			238	26	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—	⅛
7⅜	AVC			3	96	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	+	⅛
½	AZL			15	182	8¾	8½	8¼	+	⅛
⅛	AZL pf	.48	8.3		3	5⅝	5¾	5¾		
	AcmeU	.24	2.3	14	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	—	⅜
⅛	Action				20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
⅜	ActionCp	.30b	2.2	9	96	14¼	13⅝	13⅜	—	½
	AdamRes	n		22	77	13½	d12¾	12¾	—	⅜
⅛	AdamRus	s.12		6	20	103	21½	21		21½ + ½
⅜	AdobeO	.20		434	98	46⅛	44¾	44⅞	—	1⅛
⅛	AegisCp				13	3192	u 2⅜	2		2⅛ + ⅛
⅛	AeroFlo	.50	2.1	5	2	u23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+	⅛
½	Aeronca				149	5½	5¼	5¼	+	⅛
⅜	AffilHsp	.28	5.7	10	4	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	+	⅛
⅛	AffilPub	.80	2.7	10	25	29⅜	29¼	29⅛	—	⅜
⅛	AfterSix	.32	6.4	8	15	5⅛	4⅞	5		
	AirExpr	n		13	28	7⅜	7½	7¼	+	⅛
⅛	AlskAir	.30r	6.2	9	29	5	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛
⅛	AlbaW	.10e	2.2	3	38	4⅝	4½	4½	—	⅛
⅛	Alcoloc	.20	1.4	12	16	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+	⅛
⅛	AllegCp	wt			2	23½	23½	23¼	+	¼
	AllenT	.72t	10.	8	9	7	7	7		
⅛	AlmrdI	.20r	3.6	10	10	5¾	5½	5¾	—	⅜
	AlphaAir	.10e	1.8		3	5¾	5¾	5¾		
⅛	Alphaln	.10	.4	17	61	23	22½	22½		
⅛	Altamil	.32	2.0	5	12	15⅜	15⅛	15¼		
	Altec			25	356	14	1⅛	1¼		
⅛	AlterFd	.50	1.9	9	13	u25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+	⅜
⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.7	13	232	23¼	22⅜	22⅝		
	AmAsro	s.20	1.1	17	78	18	17¾	17⅞	+	⅛
	AmBrd	wt			45	30½	30	30½	+	⅛
⅛	ABusPd	.44	4.0	6	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—	⅜
⅛	AmCapCp			10	48	1¾	1¾	1¾	—	⅛
⅛	ACentrl	.56a	4.3	6	6	13¼	13	13	—	½
½	AGorPd	.34	1.5	8	18	22	21⅞	22		
⅛	Aisrael	s		2	469	2¼	2¼	2¼	+	⅛
⅛	AmzeA	.48	3.3	9	200	15⅜	14⅝	15	+	⅛
⅛	AmzeB	.48	3.3	9	97	15⅜	14⅝	15	+	⅛
⅛	AmAmfg	.36	2.6	10	1	14	13⅞	14	+	⅛
	AMdBld	s	16		75	7¼	7	7	—	⅛
⅛	AMotin	.36	3.0	5	29	12	11¾	12		
	AmPelf	2.50	6.6	5	48	38	38	38	—	⅜
⅛	AmPlan	Cp		4	35	2¼	2	2⅛	+	⅛
⅛	APrecs	.40	4.3	6	25	9⅜	9	9⅜	+	⅜
⅛	ASciE				120	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+	⅛
⅛	AmSeat	.40	3.2		18	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+	1⅛
⅛	AmTec	.64	7.4	8	15	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+	⅛
	AmUrJcb				18	86	14¾	14		14⅜ + ⅜
A — Y — Z —										
⅛	Andrea	.36	5.9	12	169	u 6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+	⅛
⅛	AngloC	.21e	1.1	9	142	18⅛	18	18⅛	+	⅛
⅛	Anthony	.44b	4.2	4	37	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+	⅛
⅛	ApIDta	.16	1.8	12	7	9	9	9	+	⅛
⅛	ApldDev			20	163	5½	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛
⅛	AquiCd	s.47		46	34	34⅜	34⅛	34½	—	⅛
⅛	ArrowA	.20	3.1	4	14	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	—	⅜
⅛	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
	Asamer	s.40			503	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜		
⅛	AstrinSvc				399	u 6½	5	6	+1	
⅛	Astrex			11	27	17½	17	17⅜	—	⅛
⅛	Atco	Ind			25	13-16	¾	¾	—	1-16
⅛	AtlsCM	.16e	2.0	28	8903	u 9½	7⅝	8⅛	+	2⅛
⅛	AtlasCp	wt			54	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+	⅛
⅛	Audiotr	.16	2.5	7	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—	⅛
⅛	Augat	s .40	1.4	16	77	30	29⅝	29⅝	—	⅛
⅛	AutoTrn				49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—	⅛
⅛	AutmRad				49	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
⅛	AutoSav	1.20	2.5	13	16	u47¾	46½	47¾	+	1½
⅛	AVEMC	.40	3.3	10	21	12⅛	11⅞	12	+	⅛
⅛	Avandl	1.20	6.7	9	1	18	18	18	+	⅛
— B — B —										
⅛	BRT				3	1-	1	1		
⅛	Badger	.80	6.7	5	82	12⅛	11¾	12	+	⅜
⅛	Baker	.20	4.4		11	4½	4½	4½		
	Baldors	.20	1.0	12	35	19¾	19½	19½	—	⅛
⅛	BaldwS	.32a	4.3		14	7½	7½	7½	—	⅛
⅛	BanFd	1.67e	7.7		25	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+	⅜
⅛	Bangor	wt			37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
⅛	Banister	s			39	16⅜	16	16⅛	+	⅛
⅛	Barclay				10	1	1	1		
⅛	BarcoCo	.12	2.2	17	31	5¾	5½	5⅝	+	⅛
	BarnesE			14	182	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+	⅛
⅛	Barnwl	.28	1.5		9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+	⅛
	BarryRs	.16	1.8	10	81	9¼	8¾	8¾	—	¼
⅛	BarthS				35	46	4	3⅜		3⅜ — ⅛
⅛	Bartons					20	3	2⅜		3 + ⅛
⅛	BaruchF			53	139	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—	⅜
	BasRsNY	n		35	612	7⅞	7½	7¾	+	⅛
⅛	BelscR			31		12 u 2¼	2⅛	2¼	+	⅛
⅛	BnfSIA	s .40	1.8	5	22	22½	21⅞	22½	+	⅛
	BnfSIB	s .40	1.8	5	9	22½	22	22⅜	+	⅛
	BergEnt			7	35	6⅜	6	6	—	⅛
⅛	BergnB	.32	2.5	8	132	u13	12⅝	12¾	+	⅛
⅛	BrgB	pf1.15	5.2		5	22	22	22		
⅛	BernzO				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
⅛	Berven				13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
	BethCp			12	78	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+	⅛
⅛	Beverly	.24	2.0	13	278	11¾	11¼	11¾	+	⅜
⅛	BicPen	.48	4.2	9	69	11½	11¼	11½	+	⅛
⅛	BillyKid	n		4	67	5½	d 5¼	5⅛	—	⅛
	Blessng	.54	7.0	4	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	—	⅛
⅛	Bloum	.64	2.6	7	133	24⅜	23¼	24¼	+	1⅜
⅛	BodinAp				19	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—	¼
	BoltBer	.40	2.4	24	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	—	⅜
⅛	BowVall	g.10	.		1067	36⅛	35¼	35¼	—	¼
	Bowmar			49	143	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞		
⅛	Bowns	.60b	2.6	6	9	23¾	23½	23½	—	⅛
⅛	BradidN	.26	2.1	9	589	u13¼	12½	12⅝	—	⅛
⅛	Braniff	wt			25	7¾	7½	7⅝	—	⅛
⅛	Brascan	1.20	4.1	9	89	20	19⅝	19⅝	—	⅛
⅛	BraunE	1.40	5.3	10	18	26¼	26	26⅛		
⅛	Breslr	.37i	4.1	6	1	14	14	14	.+	⅛
⅛	BraDart	.20	5.2	11	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
⅛	BrooksP	s.40	2.0	10	83	u19⅜	19	19⅜	+	⅜
⅛	BrownCo	wt			172	6⅜	5¾	6¼	+	1⅜
⅛	BrnFA	1.24	3.4	11	7	36½	36	36½	+	¾
⅛	BrnFB	1.24	3.1	12	65	40⅛	39¾	39⅝	+	⅜
⅛	BrnF	pf .40	10.		2	4	4	4	+	⅛
⅛	Buell	.50	6.0	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
⅛	Burnsin	.60	2.9	10	118	u21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+	⅛
— C — C —										
⅛	CK Pet	.16	7	32	376	22⅝	22¼	22½	+	1½
⅛	CDI				48	8⅝	8½	8½		
⅛	CHB Fd	.75b	7.6	6	13	7⅜	7⅛	7½		
⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	7	31	4¼	4¼	4¼		
⅛	CRS	.36	2.9	5	18	12⅜	12½	12½	—	¼
⅛	CSE	1.40	6.6	5	10	21½	21¼	21¼	—	½
⅛	CagleA			5	9	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	—	⅛
	Caldor	s .50	2.4	9	39	21¼	20½	20⅝	—	⅛
	Calcomp				131	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	—	⅜
⅛	CalPIC	2	4.3	7	9	47⅛	46¼	46⅝	+	⅜
⅛	Camco	.30	.9	11	43	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	—	⅛
⅛	CmpCtls	s			2958	u13⅛	11⅝	13⅛	+	1⅜
⅛	CdnHmst	g			47	28¾	20	20¼	—	⅜
⅛	CdMarc	g.46		11	453	u22¼	20½	20⅝	+	½
⅛	CdnMer	g			4	20⅛	20	20	—	⅜
⅛	CdnOcc	s.24			61	16¾	16½	16½	+	⅛
	CapitlFd	.20	5.7	6	7	3½	3¼	3½		
⅛	Caressa	.25e	1.7	16	14	3⅛	3	3	—	⅛
⅛	CaroEn	s		8	41	21	20¼	20¼	—	½
⅛	CastlAM	1b	5.8	5	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+	⅛
⅛	CasFd	1.40a	8.1		2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+	⅛
⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.8	22	30	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+	⅛
⅛	CelluCsh				4	7	2⅝	2⅝	—	⅛
⅛	CenMpf	3.50	12.		x120	29¾	29¾	29¾		
	CenPLpf	4	11.		y125	35	35	34½		35 +1
⅛	CenSe	.70e	9.5		14	7½	7⅜	7⅜		
⅛	CtryFa	.10e	1.5	6	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝		
⅛	Centfl	1.20	4.6	7	178	26½	25⅝	26⅛	—	⅜
⅛	Cetec	.12	2.8	10	74	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+	⅛
⅛	ChadMd	.60	9.4	5	21	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜		
	ChampHo				77	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+	⅛
⅛	ChartrNt			9	97	u28¾	26¾	28	+	1½
⅛	Chmpisf	.28	2.8	8	8	10	9¾	10	+	⅛
⅛	ChiRiv	1.60	8.4	13	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—	½
⅛	ChiefDv	g s			441	u32⅜	31½	31⅜	+	⅜
⅛	ChildWld			6	15	10	9¾	9⅝	—	⅛
⅛	ChiltnCp	.20	4.3	6	23	7¼	7	7	—	⅛
⅛	CircleK	.20	4.6	9	42	26	25¾	26	+	⅛
⅛	CircleK	wi		6	6	13½	13½	13½		
⅛	CitMon	.56	6.2	6	17	9¼	9	9	—	⅜
⅛	CitBkN	J	9.8	4	x3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+	⅜
⅛	CityGas	1	5.6	7	10	18	17⅝	17⅝		
⅛	Clabir	.180	3.4	9	23	5¼	5¼	5¼		
⅛	Clarmt	.36e	2.1		7	14	13⅜	14	+	⅛
⅛	ClarkC	.29e	4.5	6	15	6½	6½	6½	+	⅛
⅛	Clarostat			8	41	u14	13⅝	13⅝	+	⅜
⅛	Clausna	s.88	4.0	9	4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜		
⅛	Clipsey	.32	3.9	13	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	—	⅛
⅛	CohenHot	s	9		105	u 6⅛	6	6⅛	+	⅜
⅛	Cohu	.16e	2.3	11	165	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+	⅛
⅛	Colemn	1	6.5	6	46	15⅝	15½	15½	—	⅜
⅛	ColCml			78	78	7¼	6⅞	7	—	⅛
⅛	Colwell	.60	3.2	21	27	18½	18¼	18½	+	¼
⅛	Cominco	3			219	49	47¾	48		
⅛	ComAll	.50	2.0	8	16	24⅜	24⅛	24½	+	⅛
⅛	ComAplf	1.60	13.		2	12½	12½	12½		
⅛	ComMil	.60b	2.1	5	224	28⅛	26¾	28⅛	+	1⅝
	Comdisl	s		12	95	46¼	44¼	44½	—	1⅜
⅛	ComdrCp			18	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+	⅛
⅛	Compo	s .20	2.5	9	91	8⅛	7⅞	8	+	⅛
	CompuD			7	31	7⅛	6⅞	7	—	⅛
	Compinv			5	24	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+	⅛
⅛	Conchm	.80	5.3		13	15	14¾	15	+	⅜
	ConcrdF					2¾	2¾	2¾		
⅛	Condec	.33i	1.9	10	192	u17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+	⅛
⅛	ConrHm	1.53i	15.	4	24	.10	9⅞	9⅞	—	⅜
⅛	Conrock	1a	3.4	8	11	29½	28¾	29½	+	1
⅛	Conray	.16	2.3	6	42	.6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+	⅛
	ConsDG				143	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	—	⅛
⅛	ConsRef	.80	4.6	11	110	u17¾	15⅝	17⅜	+	1⅛
	ContMkt			11	126	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+	½
⅛	Cookin	.20a	2.5	6	66	8	7⅞	7⅞		
	CoopJr				11	2¾	2¾	2¾		
⅛	CoreLb	.28	.9	26	8	u31½	31	31¼	+	⅜
⅛	Cornius	.80	4.6	7	18	17¼	16¾	17¼	+	⅜
⅛	Courtld	.17e	9.4	6	7	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16	+	3-16
⅛	CrestOil	s.16a	.9	27	57	19⅛	18½	18⅝	+	⅛
⅛	Crompt	1.80	5.6	4	5	32	32	32		
⅛	CrossAT	1.40	3.9	11	66	36⅜	35¼	35⅝	—	⅛
⅛	CrowlM	.50	4.8	3	10	10½	10½	10½	+	⅜
⅛	CwnCP	s.80b	1.6	3	159	49¾	47	49¾	+	2
⅛	CwnCP	B n			60	46¾	45¾	46½	+	⅜
⅛	CwnCP	pfwi	1.92		3.3	3 u58	56⅛	58	+	⅜
⅛	CrownC	.20	5.2	9	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	—	⅛
⅛	Crownin	s.28	4.2	6	17	6¾	6½	6¾		
⅛	CrutcR	.26	1.9	36	442	u19¾	17¾	18¾	+	1⅜
⅛	CrystlO	s.75	2.1	23	71	36¾	35¾	35⅝	—	½
⅛	CubicCp	.60	2.6	8	582	u23½	22¾	23	+	1⅛
⅛	Curtice	1.10b	4.6	7	x17	24¼	23⅞	24	+	⅜
	Cyprus				11	2½	2½	2½		
⅛	Cyprus	pf1.70	13.		10	13½	13¾	13⅜	—	⅛
— D — D —										
	DCL				7	15	5⅛	5⅛		5¼ + ⅛
	DWG	.29i	8.3	4	737	3½	3	3½	+	⅛
	Damson				23	19⅜	19	19⅜	—	⅛
	DalaAc	n.73i	6.9	8	77	10¾	10½	10⅝	—	⅛
	Datapd	.30	1.3	16	576	22⅞	22⅛	22½	—	⅜
	DavMn	.75e	1.9	21	559	39¾	38½	39¾	+	2⅜
	DeCeresir	.24	8.7	11	14	2¾	2¾	2¾	+	⅛
	DelLabs	.48	3.5	11	2	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	+	⅛
	DelNIQ	.10g	3.3	11	322	30⅜	29	29⅜	+	⅜
	Depstir	s1.60	7.2	5	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜		
	DespnJw		48	225	u 3⅛	2¾	2¾	2¾	+	⅛
	DevonGs	s		4	x150	20	19¾	20	+	⅛
	Digicon			27	145	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	—	⅛
	Dillard	.40	2.7	5	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	—	⅛
	Diodes				69	7⅝	7½	7½		
	DisFab			2	27	1¾	1⅝	1¾		
	Diskon	.30	5.9	7	73	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—	⅛
	DomeP	g s			791	50⅛	49⅛	49⅜	+	⅛
	Domlr	s1.80a			50	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+	⅜
	DorcGs	n.20	.6	9	341	u31⅞	30⅜	31½	+	⅜
	DohlyB	n.30b	4.4	8	15	6¾	6½	6¾	+	⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg. Prev. Close
12⅞	6½	Downey	s.32		4.0	4	10	8¼	7⅞	8	—	⅛
19⅜	17¼	DrexUt	1.68		9.4		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—	⅛
17⅜	8½	DrivHarr				7	5	16½	16¼	16½	—	⅛
11⅜	7	DrFair	.40		4.4	18	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛		
13⅜	1-16	Dunlop	.09e		6.5	8	10	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜	+	1-16
30⅜	16⅜	DplxPd	1		3.7	4	51	27½	25⅜	27½	+	⅜
54	31	Dplx pf	1.45		2.8		5	48¼	48¼	48¼	+	2¼
15⅜	9	DurTst	.40b		2.7	14	79	15	14½	14⅝	—	⅛
15⅜	3⅜	Dynlctn				.87	1144	12⅜	12	12⅛		
17⅞	14⅜	Dynear	s.56		3.5	7	9	16¼	16	16	—	⅛
— E — E —												
5½	3½	EAC	.36		7.4	16	20	4⅝	4¾	4⅝		
19	10	EECO	.28		1.4	13	68	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—	⅜
35⅛	14⅜	EarthRes	1.50		4.7	9	554	32¾	31⅜	32	+	½
20⅛	15⅜	EstnCo	1.20		6.7	6	3	18	17⅞	18	+	⅜
4¼	2¾	EazerE	.24		5.5	34	26 u	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+	½
3⅜	1½	Edmos					12	1⅝		1½		
22⅜	12¼	EDO	s			14	185	u22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	+	1⅛
14⅜	6⅛	Ehren					56	7⅛		7⅛	+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ElAudD					4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—	⅛
28½	16⅜	Electrop	1		3.7	9	27	27	26½	27	+	⅜
37	25⅝	ElecAm	1.40		4.4	6	7	32	31	32	+	1
16⅞	7½	Elsinor	n				17	323	11⅝	10½		11½ — ⅛
19⅜	6⅜	EmrRd					12	331	18¾	17½		17¾ — ⅛
14⅜	6	EngvRs	.24		1.7	26	82	14		13⅜		13¾ + ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Ero Ind					11	2	2	2⅛	+	⅛
11⅜	6⅞	Espey	.20e		1.6	17	101	u13		11¾		12¾ + 1½
19½	14⅝	EsoRd	.57e		4.0	5	12	14½	d14¼	14¼	—	⅛
7⅜	3½	EtzLav	.20e		3.6	4	6	5½		5½	+	⅛
21⅜	12⅜	EvansAr	.40b		2.7	9	22	14⅞		14⅜	+	⅛
8⅝	2⅜	Exective				7	25	3¾		3¾	+	⅛
— F — F —												
16⅜	7½	FPA	.40		3.0	2	18	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+	⅜
14¼	9⅜	Fabind	s.40		2.9	4	32	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+	⅜
6	3½	FstFnd					5	4		4		
1⅜	11-16	FairMob					6	1	1	1		
8⅛	2⅜	FairmC	.15		3.6		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
5⅛	2½	FamRc				10	8	4¾	4½	4⅝	—	⅛
12⅜	8¾	FayDrg	.24b		1.9	9	7	12⅜	12½	12½	—	⅛
19½	12½	FedMart					9	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅛
17⅜	13¾	FedRt	1.40		9.2	18	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	—	⅛
6⅜	5½	FedRes				25	3946	u18⅞	18	18⅛	+	⅛
62½	24⅜	FedSgn	.25		1.2	17	110	u23⅜	22¾	23⅛	+	⅛
20⅜	12¼	FinGen	.40b		2.3	8	53	17¼	17	17¼	+	⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b		2.9		2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—	⅛
24⅜	15¼	FISLSh	1b		6.1	4	15	17	16⅜	16½	—	⅜
4½	2⅜	Fstmrk					19	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+	⅛
15⅜	8¾	FischrP	1f		9.0	10	38	11½	11	11⅛	—	⅛
9¼	3¾	Flagg				15	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
5⅜	3¼	FlanEnt					6	3⅜	3¾	3¾		
30	17⅜	FlightSf	s.16		.6	22	25	29	28¾	29	+	⅛
17⅜	7⅜	FloRck	.24		1.8	6	53	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜		
32	12⅜	FlowGen				20	34	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	—	⅛
13¼	10⅜	Flowers	.46		3.7	7	36	12⅜	12½	12⅜	—	⅜
24	15⅜	Flukel	s			14	22	22½	22⅛	22½	+	⅜
7⅜	4½	Foodrm				4	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	—	⅛
13⅜	7	FooteM.	.20e		1.7	14	40	11¾	11¼	11½	—	⅛
48	29⅜	Foote pf	2.20		5.6		1	39½	39½	39½	—	½
19⅜	10⅜	ForestC	.10		.6	20	11	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅛
19	4¾	ForstLab				211	u21¼	19¼	20¼	+	1½	
13⅜	7⅜	FrankR	.06e		.5	52	14	12	11⅞	11⅞

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Second-year coll. students
6 Long
10 *English prison*
14 Repose
15 Villpend
16 Bombeck
17 Sam or Tom
18 *Volga tributary*
19 Indicate, as a thermometer
20 Admittance
22 Her baby was a little devil
24 Kind of ball or bag
25 Spanish saint and mystic
27 White-sale items
29 ——basin
33 Diagram
36 Gardner et al.
37 *Declining*
38 Gave power or authority
40 "——Aida"
41 Invalidates
42 Yuletide
43 Opposite of vert.
44 Game having numbers
45 Word with sob or weak
47 Shakespeare's "——Night"
48 Simple
53 Certain card
56 One of the Kennedys
58 Frank
59 "M*A*S*H" actress
61 Flop
62 "——to laugh": Pinero
63 Bread spread
64 Broker
65 *Spoils*
66 Breckinridge
67 Girl of the Golden Fleece

DOWN

1 Unfledged pigeon
2 Small quantity
3 Pike, in Pisa
4 Keller and Hayes
5 Fem. holy ones, in France
6 Answer's antonym
7 Wines
8 Indulges
9 Remove
10 Author Greer
11 Type of rug
12 Khayyám
13 Finishing-school product
21 Allen and Canyon
23 Actress Winwood
26 Top
28 Venerates
30 Dinner need
31 Kind of horn
32 Sly look
33 Corn or oat follower
34 ——Domini
35 Gasp
37 *Boil*
39 Support
40 Outlay
42 Finer
45 "Make haste ——"
46 Break a promise
48 Salts or Downs
50 Pointed
51 Cake
52 Gossipy woman
53 County event
54 Upon
55 One is one
57 Author of "The Unfinished Revolution": 1979
60 "—— Skylark": Shelley

Solution to Previous Puzzle

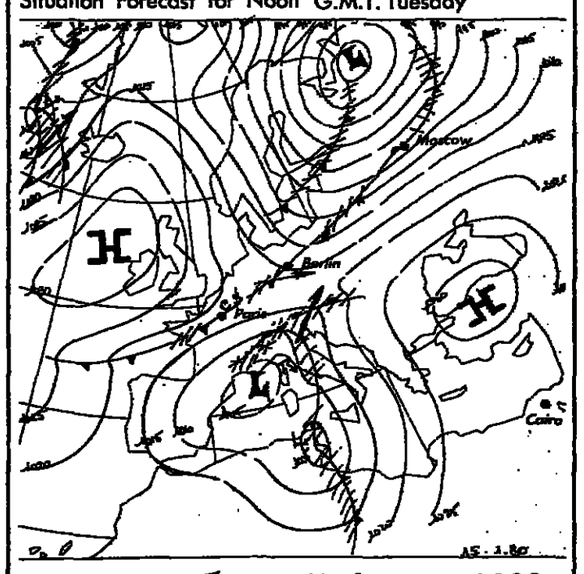
S	L	A	P		P	A	C	T	S		F	E	A	T
R	I	L	O		A	L	L	O	T		U	C	L	A
E	A	T	S		T	I	A	R	A		T	R	A	P
A	R	O		T	H	E	D	O	G	H	O	U	S	E
F	A	S	H	I	O	N			G	E	N			
			U	P	S		T	W	E	N	T	I	E	S
A	M	I	S	S		F	A	I	R	S	H	A	R	E
L	A	T	H		G	R	I	N	S		E	N	N	A
P	R	E	P	A	R	I	N	G		E	D	S	E	L
S	I	M	U	L	A	T	E		T	O	O			
			P	I	P			M	I	N	G	L	E	D
S	L	I	P	T	H	E	D	O	G	S		A	R	A
H	O	N	I		I	N	A	N	E		O	D	O	R
O	N	C	E		T	I	L	E	R		R	E	I	S	T
P	E	A	S		E	D	I	T	S		O	N	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	8	46	Cloudy	MADRID	5	41	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	−3	27	Foggy	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	−16	14	Foggy	MILAN	−3	27	Foggy
ATHENS	5	41	Overcast	MONTREAL	0	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	13	55	Showers	MOSCOW	−2	28	Snow
BELGRADE	−10	14	Foggy	MUNICH	−9	16	Foggy
BERLIN	−5	23	Foggy	*NEW YORK*	10	50	*Cloudy*
BRUSSELS	−2	28	Foggy	NICE	7	45	Rain
BUCHAREST	−8	18	Foggy	OSLO	−2	28	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	−15	5	Snow	PARIS	−4	25	Foggy
CASABLANCA	11	52	Cloudy	PRAGUE	−13	9	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	−3	27	Foggy	ROME	12	54	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	7	45	Showers	SOFIA	−9	16	Foggy
DUBLIN	4	39	*Cloudy*	*STOCKHOLM*	2	36	*Cloudy*
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy	TEHRAN	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	46	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Rain
FRANKFURT	−5	23	Foggy	TOKYO	5	41	Fair
GENEVA	−3	27	Foggy	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Overcast	VIENNA	−10	14	Cloudy
HOUSTON	22	72	Fair	WARSAW	−4	25	Foggy
ISTANBUL	0	32	Foggy	*WASHINGTON*	4	39	*Rain*
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy	ZURICH	−4	25	Foggy
LISBON	8	46	Overcast				
LONDON	−3	27	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



New Mexico Storage Firm's Error
A $60,000 Windfall for Couple

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Jan. 14 (AP) — The couple say they did not know what was in a box they bought for $7.50 in response to an advertisement saying, "Who knows, you may get a Rembrandt for 25 cents."

There was no Rembrandt inside, but the box did contain a painting, "Alexandria in Coral Beads" by Nicolai Fechin, valued at $60,000.

Chester and Cheri Olson were not the only ones answering the Bekins Moving and Storage advertisement. Kyle Spreacker and his wife, Aletha, of Albuquerque, paid $60 for another unopened box. It contained another Fenchin painting, "Lady in Lavender," worth $15,000.

Bekins says it was a mistake. Attorneys say the works belonged to Eya Fechin Branham of Taos, the late artist's daughter. The boxes were mixed up with cartons that had become damaged or for which there were delinquent storage fees. Bekins sold the unopened boxes in 1978 during an auction to pay storage costs on unclaimed merchandise.

When the mistake was discovered, Bekins and Ms. Branham filed suit in Bernalillo County District Court to have the paintings returned. The court ordered the works be given back to Ms. Branham, and the two couples filed countersuits against Bekins.

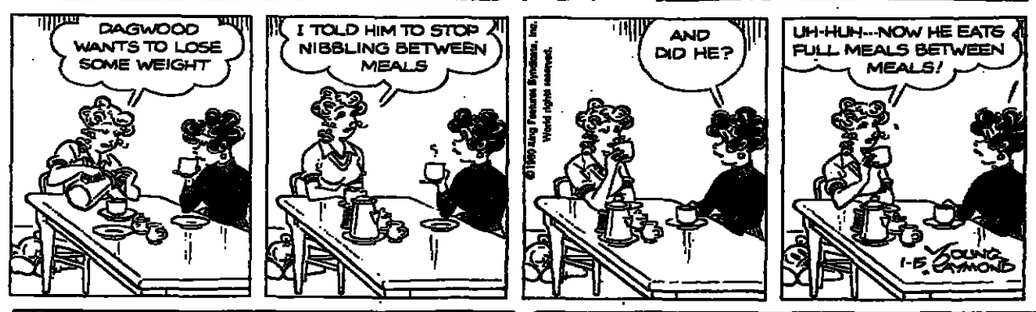
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYBUL

CEPEN

JOOUSY

NABYRD

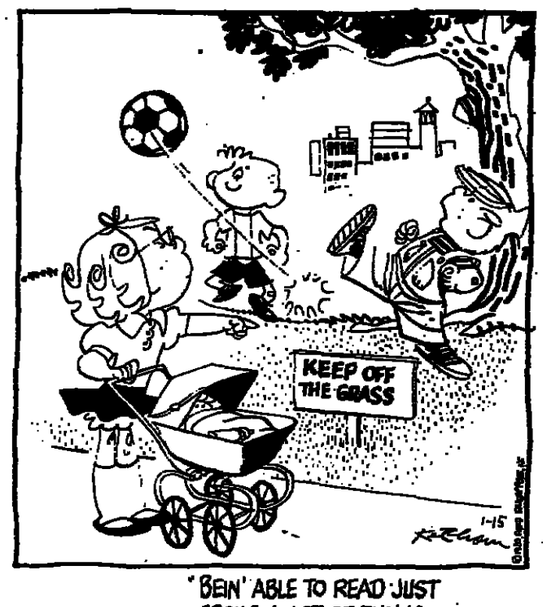


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□□□ – □□□□"
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLUKE BAGGY DITHER CRAYON
Answer: Where the crooked politicians kept their ill-gotten gains—AT CITY "HAUL"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BEIN' ABLE TO READ JUST SPOILS A LOT OF FUN!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

FAMILIAR TERRITORY
Observations on American Life

By Joseph Epstein. Oxford University Press. 204 pp. $11.9

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT is not uncommon to see people in public places moving their lips, silently talking to themselves, and the essayist is the exception who writes down and publishes this incessant internal monologue. He throws words and ideas back at a culture that pelts him with them. He is like a printed version of the street-corner evangelists who used to entertain people on their lunch hours down on Wall Street.

In "Familiar Territory," Joseph Epstein sounds like someone who despairs of, or cannot wait for, political action, who campaigns all alone for an office that does not exist. He is a raised voice, a dog barking at the moon, a reasonable man apostrophizing the universe.

He is also editor of American Scholar, where these 14 essays originally appeared. If his tone is polemical, it is because he believes that we are living in a polemical age, that this is the normal tone of our voice. We express ourselves, he implies, by attacking our institutions. "Familiar Territory" is a counterattack.

Beginning with language, Epstein feels that Walt Whitman was wrong when he said that "Americans are going to be the most fluent and melodious-voiced people in the world — and the most perfect users of words." Fluency, he argues, has outdistanced understanding.

The worst words in the American vocabulary, in Epstein's opinion, come not from experience, but from "doctrine," not from the streets, but the classroom. What he calls a bad word is one that is too distant from reality, that is vague enough to accommodate every misuse. Meaningful is such a word.

The author of "Familiar Territory" amuses himself — and the reader — by imagining a return visit by Alexis de Tocqueville, whose "Democracy in America," published in 1835, is still one of the best descriptions of the United States. Li... 10 people Tocqueville ought t... terview for his next book on A... ca, Epstein includes Linda ... stadt, Bianca Jagger, Bob Guc... and Gore Vidal.

An essay called "Boutique A... ica" is about the habits of a ge... tion that gave the National ... Award to "The Whole Earth ... logue." To the question, ... needs boutiques?" Epstein re... that their owners do, and ha... anyone else. How much leather... asks, how many coffee beans, w... en toys, candles, needlepoints ... kites can we buy? Boutiques ... says, sell lifestyles to people ... ought to be shopping for lives.

One of the best pieces in "Fa... iar Territory" is an account of ... author's anguish as he tries to ... his personal library down to the ... of his shelves. He decides to ... books about show business, ... politics in Latin America, ... auto racing; books with titles b... ning "The Death of . . . " or ... Politics of . . . " He will live ... out books of movie criticism, ... out "novels that assume no se... linkage between cause and effect ... the lives of their characters."

"Familiar Territory" concl... with a meditation on "Obse... the Sabbath." Samuel Johnson ... that, on Sunday, "people may ... but not throw stones at birds." ... liam James felt that, on Sun... we all ought to pay the dues w... to ourselves. Epstein remembe... drives he took as a child wi... family on Sundays. Where, he ... could we drive today?

If you feel the same way, ... might do well to drive arou... "Familiar Territory." While ... view is not always pretty, it is ... dull.

Anatole Broyard is on the ... The New York Times.

LANDSCAPES OF FEAR

By Yi-fu Tuan. Pantheon. 262 pp. $11.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I WISH that Yi-fu Tuan had argued his case more vigorously in "Landscapes of Fear," because it's an extremely arresting one. What he seems to be saying is that the capacity of people to experience fear is simply part of being alive and therefore a constant in human nature. "To apprehend is to risk apprehensiveness," as Prof. Tuan puts it.

"In a sense, every human construction — whether mental or material — is a component in a landscape of fear because it exists to contain chaos. Thus children's fairy tales as well as adults' legends, cosmological myths, and indeed philosophical systems are shelters built by the mind in which human beings can rest, at least temporarily, from the siege of inchoate experience and of doubt. Likewise, the material landscapes of houses, fields, and cities contain chaos. Generally speaking, every human-made boundary on the earth's surface — garden hedge, city wall, or radar 'fence' — is an attempt to keep inimical forces at bay."

In the present age, because we apprehend more of the universe in less time, we seem to have more to be apprehensive about. Moreover, because of "chronocentrism" (the human bent for seeing one's own time as more eventful than all others) and because we long to imagine states of being that are free of fear, we tend to idealize what is not true of the present age. Thus, from the point of view of the present, the past seems superior. We look back with longing at the "simplicity" of pre-industrial society, at the "intimacy of human bonds that once existed [we feel] among members of a family, a neighborhood, a village or town." There was simply less to fear in the ages before the Age of Anxiety, we think.

But, according to Tuan, a careful survey of the past reveals that every age in society has had its overwhelming fears. We idealize the rural past, but in doing so we discount the prevalence of banditry in Merry England, the ravages of drought in India, the violence of the American frontier. We sentimentalize the bliss of childhood and forget that no fears are as overwhelming ... ones we experience in infa... that few ages treated the ch... the care that ours does.

In short, the gist of Tuan ... holds, every age has been an ... Anxiety. In fact, it might be ... that the present age is amo... least anxious of all. For if ou... seem a good deal grander in ... — if we are anxious about n... holocaust, overpopulation, th... struction of the ozone laye... starvation in the Third Worl... is because we have been fre... the smaller worries that h... gued past societies.

The only trouble with ... book is that he offers his c... before he explains what he ... ing at. Perhaps because his sp... is geography, which he teac... the University of Minneso... seems to feel it necessary to ... the world of fear before arri... any conclusions about it. He ... title, "Landscapes of Fear." ... plores childhood fear, fear ... ture, fear in the Medieval wor... city and the countryside, fear ... ture, disease, witches, and g... before he at long last fram... provocative thesis. In the mea... a sense of aimlessness sets in ... sional silly summary sentenc... written: "Fear of ghosts is ro... a human apprehension of ... known and the bizarre" (N... ding!). Dullness invades ... pages.

Only when we reach the ... chapter, "Fear: Past and Pre... do we begin to wonder abo... constancy of human fear. Ca... that the anxiety we feel at th... pect of nuclear destructio... more extreme than what a M... peasant felt in the face of st... or plague? After all, what m... possible to fear than the des... of one's self and family? Do... gibly fear the death of ... more than we do that of h... of thousands? These are di... questions. I wish I had kn... ask them before reading ... dence that Tuan supplies ... possible answers.

Christopher Lehmann-Hau... the staff of The New York T...

BRIDGE — By Alan T...sing

SOME situations that arise in declarer play are liable to trap players of considerable experience. It seems on the face of it that all plays will lead to the same result, but a little thought reveals that it costs nothing to guard against the possibility that a defender has done something unlikely. South was trapped in such a position on the diagramed deal.

East-West defended three no-trump after the auction shown. North-South were using a weak no-trump, so the one no-trump rebid was strong and two clubs was artificial, a form of second-round Stayman.

The opening heart lead was ducked in dummy and East won with the king. Recognizing that there was no future in hearts, he shifted cleverly to the spade deuce. He was hoping to find his partner with the nine or the ten, and his plan worked when South played low and West produced the nine.

It would have cost South nothing to play the ten from his hand, and he should have done so, guarding against the faint possibility that East had underled K-Q-J. As it was, he allowed the nine to win, won the next spade lead with the ace and continued the suit.

East took his two spade winners and exited with a club. South took his top clubs, his three he... the last spade in the dummy, ... 11th trick West cunningly d... the diamond jack, giving a ... itation of a man who ha... squeezed in the minor suits.

South fell into the trap b... to the diamond ace, expe... king to fall. He was down o...

In the replay, Nor... played the same three ... contract and made nine tri... after an opening club lead ... with dummy's jack.

NORTH
♠A8743
♡A962
◇9
♣J84

WEST
♠95
♡853
◇J654
♣Q1052

EAST
♠KQ...
♡K10...
◇K10...
♣96

SOUTH
♠106
♡QJ4
◇AQ87
♣AK73

Both sides were vulnerable. ding:

East	South	West
Pass	1◇	Pass
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
Pass	3♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart five.

هكذا من الأصل

Captures Masters

At Last, Borg Wins in N.Y.

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — For Borg, the victory was es- satisfying.

"It's good," he said yesterday inning his first Colgate rix Masters tennis title and 3,000 first prize. "It feels

Wednesday he had settled ac- with Roscoe Tanner, the who squelched his Grand pes here last summer in the men. On Thursday the 23- Swede won a three-set *with Jimmy Connors, his* mentor. In Saturday's semi- outgunned John McEnroe, ending Masters champion, fast carpet at Madison Garden, which was McEn-

yesterday he completed his the players ranked imme- below him on the interna- adder by beating Vitas Geru- between the hometown hero, 6-2, 6-2.

Borg has won in New the manner that he has ted Wimbledon, Paris and recent years. "I wanted to tournament here for a long acknowledged. "I beat ev- I have to put this tourna- ry, very high."

tournament was worth win- more than money. This 400,000 event attracted all p qualifiers from the season- and Prix point standing, a sport that has almost no over its stars. The players fit and rested, particularly had become conscious of ee runner-up showings in rk — two in the Open and he Masters.

five-day tournament embo- of tennis's graces and ills. king was spectacular, and atches went to third-set tie- s. Players cursed linesman, overruled linesman and ors turned out in record s (17,642 yesterday), even ecutives huddled about pos- ifting the site of next year's o Chicago's new Horizon or even Sweden.

ors defaulted from the lace match against McEnroe hat Dr. Norman Rudy, the ment physician, diagnosed as ravated groin condition. The third-place money and for having taken the dou- own with Peter Fleming lift- Enroe's final season earnings 021,745, the first time any had grossed $1 million from aments in a season.

roughout the tournament Borg was solid, a trifle "scared," he said, *against Connors, but visibly* unperturbed.

To penetrate Borg's armor, a rival needs the cannon power of Tanner's serve or the definitive attack patterns of McEnroe or Connors. Gerulaitis's volleys, as he admitted afterward, were "not quite angled enough" to keep Borg from reaching the ball and sending back something better.

Borg's ability to lift his level of play to the occasion was especially *noticeable in the fifth and sixth* games of the first set. Mentally tight, perhaps because of his previous failure in New York, he let Gerulaitis, serving at 2-2, escape from 0-40 to deuce.

The game wandered through nine deuces and 22 points, with Borg holding 9 break points but unable to deliver the crunching winner against Gerulaitis's serve-and-volley tactics. A less-patient player might have succumbed to risky temptations on the return of serve or the ground stroke, but Borg, a four-time French champion on the slow clay in Paris, persisted.

Best Under Pressure

A bounce smash brought him his 10th break point. He took the game on the 24th point by hitting a looping forehand cross-court shot that Gerulaitis misjudged slightly on his serve-and-volley approach. As the ball began dipping from the topspin, Gerulaitis, unable to punch through it, pushed a forehand volley into the net.

Gerulaitis, who had beaten McEnroe and Connors in successive matches en route to the final and collected $64,000 as the runner-up, had three chances to break back to 3-3. But Borg, as he has so often shown, is at his best when it counts the most.

At 15-40, Gerulaitis attacked off Borg's second serve. Back came a forehand cross-court pass. 30-40. Again, Gerulaitis attacked. This time his forehand volley caught the tape. Deuce. Borg drove a forehand wide under pressure, giving Gerulaitis a third break point. Gerulaitis again attacked *off a second serve.* Borg drilled a forehand down the line.

"I was a little tight in that one game," Gerulaitis said. At-deuce he drove a backhand long. With the advantage for the first time, Borg held serve with a backhand pass down the line and swept the next two games for the set, losing only 3 points.

Borg's record in major tournaments may become his legacy to the game. *Aside from the U.S. Open,* which he has never won since coming here in 1972, and the Australian Open, in which he has played only once, he almost always wins big matches.

Unbelievable Record

"Mentally, I feel confident playing in big tournaments," he said.

When he retires, said Borg, who had $998,742 in tournament earnings this season, he would like to be remembered by the number of major titles he won. He is building a record alongside the great players.

For the moment, Borg's grip on the No. 1 spot is overwhelming. Although he holds only a 5-3 won-lost edge over McEnroe, he has won in their last three meetings. His recent record against other players in the top 10 is almost unbelievable.

He was won seven straight from Connors and the last 15 from Gerulaitis. He has won two stright each from Tanner and Arthur Ashe, nine straight each from Guillermo Vilas and Jose Higueras and is unbeaten in his last 13 matches each against Harold Solomon and Eddie Dibbs. The record adds up to 73-0.

Austin Beats Evert

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Tracy Austin took just 56 minutes yesterday to defeat Chris Evert-Lloyd, 6-2, 6-1, and win the $30,000 first prize in the Tennis Championships of Cincinnati.

Austin, 17, broke Evert's service five times in a row, three in the second set alone, in defeating Evert for the fifth consecutive time.



Associated Press

Bjorn Borg holds up his trophy after winning the Masters.

Setting the Perfect Betting Line— When Both Sides Say: 'It's a Steal'

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — The betting line for Super Bowl XIV took shape in Las Vegas more than a week ago, when Bob Martin phoned a friend whose gambling opinions he respects.

"How do the Steelers sound at 10 points?" asked Martin, the man who sets the point spreads for football wagers involving billions of dollars.

His friend thought for a moment or two and then said: "I think it's a good place to start. Right now, I wouldn't know which way to bet it."

That was exactly what Martin, oddsmaker for legal wagering at the Union Plaza Sports Book, wanted to hear. In sports betting, a point spread is designed to cause divided wagering on both teams even though one is considered more likely to win. If you like the favorite, you give the points. If you want the underdog, you take the points.

Avoiding a Push

The Steelers and the Rams had just qualified for the Super Bowl, Pittsburgh with a 27-13 victory over Houston and Los Angeles on the strength of a 9-0 triumph over Tampa Bay. Early the next morning Martin's number was put up on the board at the Union Plaza: Steelers minus-10.

Pittsburgh, a 10-point favorite, thus would have to beat the Rams by at least 11 for Steeler bettors to win. Those who backed the Rams would collect if Los Angeles won the game, or lost it by fewer than 10 points. A 10-point Pittsburgh victory would mean a "push," or tie, in the wagering, with all bets off. To avoid a push, most bookies prefer a spread ending in a half-point, such as 9½ or 10½.

Within the hour, the opening 10-point spread had been posted at all but one of the other 12 licensed sports books in Las Vegas, and by illegal bookmakers throughout the United States. By the end of the day, early money for Pittsburgh had increased the line to 10½ points. The lone Vegas dissenter to Martin's opening line, a shop that began with a nine-point spread, was also up to 10½.

"All the early action was on the Steelers," *Martin said* by phone the other day. "They're the public team, and there are people who will bet on them at almost any price. But most of your bettors are going to be shopping around for the best spread. This is like Macy's or Bloomingdale's. You look for a bargain."

The 59-year-old Martin, sometimes referred to as the Michelangelo of point-spread sculptors, feels that the smart-money bettors will wait until the line peaks before stepping in and betting on the Rams.

"A handful of pros will probably let the public drive it up to 11 or 11½ points," he said, "and then they'll take the points."

Unusually Lopsided

Not since 1970, when the Minnesota Vikings were 11-point favorites over the Kansas City Chiefs, has there been an opening line so lopsided as this one. Yet Martin feels he has put up a good price for two-way business, the goal most bookmakers pursue. By balancing their action on both sides of the ledger, bookmakers stand to make a profit regardless of which team wins. Customers bet at the basic ratio of $11 to make $10 — or, in this inflationary era, more likely $110 to make $100. On a $100 transaction, the extra $10 put up by the loser is kept by the bookie as his commission, or "vigorish."

National polls suggest that as many as 40 million Americans bet on a football game in some form or another during the season, and that the wagering total exceeds $20 billion. Whatever the numbers, the Super Bowl generates the largest single outpouring of bets. Along with those who will be risking $110 to make $100, or even $11 to make $10, the heavyweights will be betting with both hands. Martin, for example, *considers a "small" bettor* anyone who wagers less than $1,000 on a game. Bets of $25,000 or more are not uncommon.

Martin's line never reflects his own personal opinion of which team might win. It is designed to encourage betting on both sides.

"What you want," he said, "is a point spread that will make people on either side say, 'That's a steal.' When you get that, you know you've put up a good line."

Good Case Either Way

Had Tampa Bay beaten the *Rams, Martin said,* he would have made Pittsburgh a 15-point or 16-point favorite in the Super Bowl. The Steelers would have been a 6½-point choice over Dallas and "about 10 points" over Philadelphia. As for the Steelers and the Rams, at 10 or 11 points, he feels a good case can be made either way.

"The Steelers have been there before," Martin said, "and they play in a much tougher conference. The Rams match up fairly well in defense and in the offensive line. But the Steelers are far superior in the quarterback spot and in receivers. And people are wondering how Los Angeles can score a touchdown against the Steelers if they couldn't score one against Tampa Bay."

Then the Steelers should cover the spread easily."

"Not necessarily," the linemaker replied. "Remember, the four games the Steelers lost this season were all on the road. And they'll be playing on natural grass, instead of an artificial surface like the one in Pittsburgh. The Rams play their *home games on natural grass.* And any time a good defensive team like the Rams can get 10 or 11 points in the spread, you have to consider them."

Then the Rams should beat the spread easily?

"Not necessarily," Martin replied.

Red Smith

Dwight Stones Turns Amateur

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Dwight Stones could jump over *Franklin Jacobs if Jacobs* wore Adler lifts and kept his hat on, but can the tall Californian beat the little guy from Fairleigh Dickinson University in competition?

The world will find out Saturday night when the 6-foot-5-inch Stones, a squeaky-clean amateur again after a year and a half in outer darkness, hooks 5-8¼ Jacobs in the high jump in the 12th annual Vitalis-United States Olympic Invitational track meet in Madison Square Garden.

Before he was drummed out of the amateur ranks for taking money from television, Stones won the event at this meet in 1975, 1976 and 1977. Jacobs won in 1978 and last year.

Best Yearly Debut

Since agreeing to buy back his amateur status for $33,633, Stones has met Jacobs once and finished second. "I'm looking forward to this," Stones said. "The Garden is a good place to jump, and now that they've built a new track the runners will be doing better than ever and they'll have the crowd stirred up. I'm motivated by crowds and excitement and competition, and Jacobs *will* be motivated, too. The Garden is his home turf. He set the American record there, but I set two world records there before that.

"Unless my training has progressed faster than I think, he'll give me a run for my money. Jacobs beat me last weekend in the Muhammad Ali Games in Los Angeles. He did 7-5½ and I did 7-4¼, the best I ever did starting a year, even the year I set five world records. One thing is certain, we'll be all alone out front *because there's nobody else* can touch us. Third place in L.A. was 7-¼, so I beat that by 4 inches and Jacobs was 4¾ *better than third.*"

Stones may or may not outjump Jacobs, but he can outtalk any jumper in the world from a standing start. He was talking from Los Angeles by phone, an instrument he hardly needs. He had expected to be in New York last Saturday night but said his plane was overbooked and he was bumped.

"First *time that ever happened to* me," he said, "because I've always been able to do amazing things at airports."

"I'll be spending the whole week in New York and Philadelphia," he said, "at the track writers' luncheon in New York and doing radio and television shows and interviews. Friday night I'm jumping in the Philadelphia classic. Jacobs isn't going there, so he'll be fresh the next night.

"The last year or so he's been having the same experience I had in the early 70s, no real competition. It gets to be boring, and he's had a tendency to taper off toward the end of the season. So he'll have extra motivation Saturday night and he's ready. In the Ali Games he took three times at 7-7 and all three were respectable. The American record isn't going to last long.

"I think I'll be ready for the 7-5, 7-6 level next weekend. I've been just training since Oct. 1, and it has been tough. I'd been jumping nonstop since I was 15 years old, and then to be out of competition for a year and a half made it very hard. (He is 26 now.) Competition sets the adrenaline pumping. You can feel something rushing through that's not normally there. Being out a year and a half, you lose a few of your instincts, and I've been groping around to regain them."

Curious Code

The expulsion and reinstatement of Stones pointed up some curious discrepancies in the amateur code as interpreted by the Amateur Athletic Union. The guardians of athletic purity don't care how much an amateur earns under the table as long as he doesn't take money openly. Stones was disqualified because he collected $33,633, not for high jumping but for participating in one of those "junk sports" shows on television where an athlete who excels in one area demonstrates how *inept he can be doing something* else.

Had he turned over his winnings to the AAU he would have remained pure, for money that soils an athlete's hands is automatically laundered when it goes into the organization's coffers. Stones took the loot, told the AAU to go fry its ears, and got bounced. He was reinstated when he agreed to split the swag among the National AAU, the Southern Pacific AAU and the new track and field federation called the Athletics Congress.

"The last of the money is due at the end of this week," Stones said. "The first installment had to be paid to my home district. It's an in*teresting structure, the amateur* rules. I think even the organization realizes that it has to be changed. I *think* they now see that it just isn't possible to conduct sports today under 19th-century rules."

A neutral observer might conclude that a man would give away $33,633 only as an investment, reckoning that he could get it all back *and more through padded expense* accounts and other channels open to amateurs.

"I'll get a tax credit on the money," Stones said, "so it isn't a total loss. I'll be able to work inside the sport to bring about changes. And under present rules, I can be making money from endorsements and commercial connections such as Frank Shorter and Marty Liquori have."

Shorter and Bill Rodgers, marathon runners, and Liquori, the middle-distance runner, are reputed to be authentic millionaires. Shorter is the Hilton hotel chain's spokesman for sports; he represents Connecticut Mutual's "Run for Health" *program, and he sells running gear* in Colorado. Rodgers, reigning deity of the Boston Marathon, is in the running gear business up there, and Liquori owns the Athletic Attic chain of stores. The nationwide jogging craze keeps these amateurs rich.

Matous, Ski Gypsy, Weathers the Coup

By Samuel Abt

AROSA, Switzerland, Jan. 14 (IHT) — Among other things that revolutionary Iran decided it did not need was its World Cup skiing team, Elena Matous, formerly that team, said here today.

"The skiing federation officials in Tehran just disappeared," she said after a practice run for tomorrow's downhill race. "Under the ayatollah there was nobody left to register the team with the International Skiing Federation this season."

From force of habit, Matous looked around for another country and has just returned to World Cup competition as the Luxembourg team.

"Actually there are two of us," she explained, "*one man and one* woman. It's a pretty flat country, far from the mountains, so you don't find many skiers there."

Too Much Pizza

Luxembourg is the fourth country to be represented by the Italian-born Matous, one of a handful of skiing gypsies who move among the lesser European winter sports powers.

A native of Bolzano and a long-time resident of Cortina d'Ampezzo, the 26-year-old Matous began her career in 1969 as a member of the Italian team. She was soon dropped because of relatal discipline and weight problems.

"Too many pizza pies," she admitted. "The coaches wanted me to stop eating them but I didn't."

Next she joined the San Marino team and skied downhill races for it starting in 1973.

"But the team was disbanded after a while and I was out of work," she said. "So I asked an Italian prince I know to help me find another federation. He was friendly with the shah of Iran, and I had met the shah earlier at St. Moritz and he remembered me.

"The shah, he was nice to me, for sure. I was in a hospital in Austria when he was overthrown. I only visited Iran for one day, in 1976, just to meet the skiing federation officials but I knew, like everybody else, what was going on.

"It was a rich country with poor people," she explained, opening her blue eyes wide. "Even if you're popular one day" — she made a thumbs-up sign — "next day, trouble." She turned the thumb down.

After she broke her left knee in a race in February, 1978, and her right knee in training that October, she had to sit out the last World Cup season. When she recovered she *began asking various federations* if they needed a proven World Cup skier.

Why Start Now?

Since her debut on the circuit in 1973, she has ranked in the middle 20s in overall standings and was 11th in the downhill in 1978.

"I tried Andorra, Spain, Denmark and even Lebanon," she said. "No luck. But Luxembourg said yes. Now I'm *hoping to get a* passport there so I can compete in the Lake Placid Olympics.

"Of course it wouldn't mean giving up my Italian citizenship. I never did that before so why should I start now?"

Paterno Is Promoted To Athletic Director

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Jan. 14 (UPI) — Joe Paterno has been named athletic director of Penn State University in a re-organization of the school's Department of Intercollegiate Athletics, the school president, John Oswald, said today.

The move will become effective March 1, and Paterno will stay on as head football coach for the Nittany Lions, the school said. It apparently means that Paterno, whose name is often mentioned when there are coaching vacancies in the National Football League, is determined to remain within the college ranks.

Horse Imports Eased by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — The Agriculture Department plans to set up a procedure under which stallions may be imported into the United States from countries in which an equine venereal disease has spread.

Movement of horses from countries with contagious equine metritis has been greatly restricted to prevent further outbreaks in the United States. Since the disease was first noted in 1976, it has spread to Australia, Belgium, West Germany, France, Ireland, Italy and Britain.

During the last two years, it was found both in Kentucky and Missouri. Both outbreaks are being brought under control. Stallions carry the disease when they are shipped from country to country. They can be freed of the bacteria through cleaning and scrubbing of the genitals and treatment with an antibiotic.

Mares are more difficult to treat and can become chronically infected, causing them to fail to conceive or to abort.

The department said Americans will be able to import stallions from countries where the disease has spread if the stallions are first cleaned and treated. The stallions will be permitted to go only to states with federally approved laws or regulations that require additional inspection, treatment and testing of imported horses. A list of approved states will be published as they meet federal requirements.

Both Enter 5th Round at 276

Stadler Ties Nelson for Hope Golf Lead

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP) — Craig Stadler shot a 3-under-par 69 yesterday to tie Larry Nelson for the lead with one full round to go in the Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

Stadler, a former national amateur champion, is seeking his first title in four years of pro tour activity. He and Nelson put together 72-*hole totals of 276,* 12 *shots under* par for one round on each of four desert courses.

This unique event, however, is scheduled at 90 holes. With a day's delay due to rain last week, the *tournament was set to end with the* final 18 holes today at La Quinta.

Nelson, the first man off the tee at La Quinta, rallied from the potential disaster of a triple bogey-7 on his second hole and finished with a 71 that enabled him to continue to share in the lead he has held for three rounds.

Out of the Limelight

Stadler, playing in relative solitude at Indian Wells while Hope and his show business friends caroted before the cameras at La Quinta, had the lead alone much of the round. But he dropped back into a tie when he bogeyed his 17th hole.

Tom Purtzer and Mike Sullivan were a single shot back at 277. Sullivan had a 71 in the warm sunshine at Bermuda Dunes and Purtzer shot 69 at La Quinta.

Victor Regalado, who shared the *third-round lead with Nelson,* three-putted from two feet on one hole at Bermuda Dunes, took 73 and fell to 278. He was tied with George Cadle, who had a 69 at Indian Wells.

A group of three at 279 put nine men locked within 3 shots of each other going to the final round. Bob Murphy and Mark Hayes each shot 71 at La Quinta, while Lanny Wadkins, a two-time winner last year, moved into the title hunt with a 71 at Eldorado.

John Mahaffey, the defending champion, was well back at 283 after a round of par 72 at La Quinta.

Palmer Misses Cut

Arnold Palmer, 3 under par for 36 holes, failed to make the cut for the last round. The five-time winner of this title — including his last U.S. victory in 1973 — shot a 78 before the gallery that followed him and his amateur partners: Hope, former President Gerald Ford and Jackie Gleason. That put Palmer at 294, too high a score to qualify for the final.

Stadler, a stroke clear of the field, dropped back into a tie when he hit a 3-iron out of bounds and made bogey-6 on his 17th hole at Indian Wells.

Nelson had even larger problems — problems he anticipated.

"It's just exactly what I was afraid would happen," Nelson said. "I've been hitting everything to the right. And I hit it in the right rough on No. 2."

He tried to thread his next shot through some trees, but hit a limb. The ball bounced out of bounds. Before he finished, he had a 7 on the hole, then bogeyed the next.

"There didn't look like there was any relief in sight," he said.

But he lofted a 6-iron to within eight inches of the cup on the seventh hole, birdied three of four immediately after the turn, and then hit a beautiful shot over palm trees to within six feet for a birdie on the last hole.

College Basketball

SUNDAY

East

Assumption 87, Clark 83
F. Dickinson 56, Cleveland St. 52
Salem St. 85, Mass Maritime 81

South

S. Alabama 84, S. Florida 55

Midwest

Minn.-Duluth 86, Southwest St. 82
Syracuse 66, Purdue 61

Southwest

Notre Dame 85, TCU 68

West

Cal Lutheran 96, Notre Dame (Cal.) 95
Fresno St. 48, San Jose St. 44
Portland 79, Gonzaga 77

Transactions

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT LIONS—Named Maxie Baughan defensive coordinator and defensive backfield coach. Announced resignations of Billy Atkins, defensive backfield coach, and Jimmy Raye, offensive backfield coach.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Named Ernie McMillan offensive line coach.

COLLEGE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY— Named Jerry Stovall head football coach.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	27	9	11	65	172	125
NY Rangers	28	17	7	47	167	156
NY Islanders	17	17	6	40	138	122
Atlanta	16	19	5	37	134	144
Washington	11	24	6	28	127	156

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	17	14	12	46	122	125
St. Louis	17	19	7	41	136	142
Vancouver	15	22	7	37	139	151
Winnipeg	13	26	5	31	116	169
Edmonton	10	22	9	29	139	179
Colorado	12	25	4	28	122	159

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	21	10	8	48	161	145
Los Angeles	20	14	6	46	181	161
Pittsburgh	17	14	11	45	146	144
Detroit	14	20	7	35	125	141
Hartford	10	20	10	30	128	152

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	28	12	3	59	164	118
Boston	23	12	6	52	155	120
Minnesota	21	20	8	50	167	170
Quebec	17	19	6	40	137	148
Toronto	18	19	4	40	150	158

Sunday's Results

St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 1 (Zuke (11); Leach (27)).

Boston 6, Colorado 2 (Wensink (8), Jonathan 3 (12), Middleton (17), Miller (8); McDonald (19), McEwen (12)).

Chicago 3, Detroit 2 (Mulvey 2 (22), Preston (12); Foligno (13), Huber (31)).

Winnipeg 5, Los Angeles 3 (Daly (1), Lukowich (20), Lindstrom (16), Campbell (1); Sullivan (19); Jensen (14), St. Laurent (3), Taylor (39)).

Edmonton 6, Buffalo 5 (Weir 2 (19), Hunter (5), Hicks (5), Lumley 2 (12); Perreault (24), Van Boxmeer (4), Smith (16), Ramsey (12), McKenney (11)).

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	32	11	.744	—
	32	11	.744	—
	28	21	.488	11
	22	25	.468	12
	18	27	.400	15

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	28	18	.609	—
	23	23	.500	5
	22	22	.500	5
	20	25	.444	7½
	19	27	.413	9
	11	35	.239	17

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	29	19	.604	—
	26	21	.553	2½
	16	31	.340	12½
	14	29	.326	12½
	10	33	.283	15

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	33	13	.717	—
	31	15	.674	2
	28	17	.622	4½
	26	23	.531	8½
	24	24	.500	10
	14	31	.311	18½

Sunday's Results

...les 100, Boston 98 (Abdul-Jabbar 33, Cowens 22, Bird 14).

...ity 120, New Jersey 101 (Birdsong 33, ... Natt 22, Jordon 19).

...nia 126, New York 112 (Erving 38, C. ... 24; Cartwright 25, M. Richardson ...

...97, Chicago 102 (McAdoo 26, Money ...erger 25, Greenwood 22).

...121, Milwaukee 117 (Adams 27, Barry ... 30, Winters 20).

...07, San Antonio 104 (Roundfield 31, ... Sikes 32, Gervin 32).

...106, Utah 103 (Westphal 28, Adams 20; ... Boone 18).

...9, Golden State 101 (D. Johnson 25, Short 20, Ray 19, White 19).

...on 127, Portland 95 (Ballard 32, Hayes ...er 23, Lucas 19).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Hold the Line For the President

WASHINGTON — "Is this Mr. Eldridge Winkler, chairman of the Flatbottom, Iowa, Democratic Party?"

"Yes, it is."

"Just a minute. The president of the United States of America would like to speak to you."

"Eldridge, this is Jimmy Carter. I am calling you from the White House, which I am unable to leave because of all the worldwide crises that are preventing me from campaigning during this election year."



Buchwald

"Yes, sir, Mr. President. It's very kind of you to take time out from your busy schedule, which must be consuming every minute of your day. Can I ask what you're calling about?"

* * *

"I just finished a meeting with the National Security Council concerning Iran, and I'm going into another meeting with the secretary of state over Afghanistan, and I was wondering how things were going in Iowa."

"You mean politically?"

"Of course not politically. I don't believe the president should get involved in politics at a moment like this. It's beneath him."

"If you say so, Mr. President. But why did you call then?"

"I was just thinking about you and all the loyal supporters in Iowa who did so much for me in 1976 when I first started running for the highest office in this land."

"You mean with all the things you've got to worry about, you've had time to think about Iowa?"

"I always think about Iowa. I can never forget your amber waves of grain and your corn which is as high as an elephant's eye, it reaches right up there into the sky."

"Now that you mention it, Mr. President, the people in Flatbottom would like to ask you about all that grain and corn. Why on earth did you put an embargo on food to the Soviet Union at this time?"

"Can you keep a state secret, Eldridge? If this leaked out, our whole foreign policy could be in jeopardy."

"Of course, Mr. President."

"The Russians can't be trusted."

"When on earth did you find that out?"

"About three weeks ago. They don't know what it is to keep their word. I'm glad I discovered it during my first term as president. It's given me a whole new insight into Soviet-American relations."

* * *

"But what do you do with all the grain and corn you told us to raise for the last three years?"

"Eldridge, I'm going to say one word to you now, but I don't want you to tell anyone where you heard it."

"I'm listening, Mr. President."

"Gasohol!"

"Gas-a-what?"

"Gasohol. I want all the farmers in Iowa to take all their grain and soybeans and corn and make alcohol out of it. Then I want you to take that alcohol and pour it into your fuel tanks. Then I want everyone to get in their cars and drive around with their headlights on and show the Russians we mean business when they invade Afghanistan."

* * *

"Anything you say, Mr. President. Would you like to know how the Iowa caucuses are going?"

"No, Eldridge, I didn't call to talk about caucuses. I know the people of Iowa will do the right thing next week, in spite of the fact I have been too busy to further my own political fortunes in your great state. Goodbye, Eldridge. I'll pray for you."

"Is this Mr. Cameron Doolittle of the Mason City, Iowa, Democratic Party? Just a minute, I have the president of the United States of America on the line."

"Cameron, this is Jimmy Carter and as you know I am unable to leave the White House, but . . ."

Magnetic Mecca Mat

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — A Swiss inventor has patented a prayer mat for Moslems that includes a compass and a map and enables the supplicant to ensure that he is facing Mecca, as his religion requires, wherever he is, the magazine New Scientist reported.

A Cemetery for Man's Best Friend

Paris' Pet Graveyard Continues an Ancient Tradition

By Tim Miller

PARIS (IHT) — The elderly woman was clipping twigs from a bush growing on a tiny grave. "I've buried two here," she said, squinting as the sun glinted off the nearby Seine.

"One was 13 years old, the other 18." She sighed. "I don't think I could go through with it again."

Behind her, a weathered tombstone read, "Sin-Sin: Never was a friend more beloved. My heart ever weeps for you."

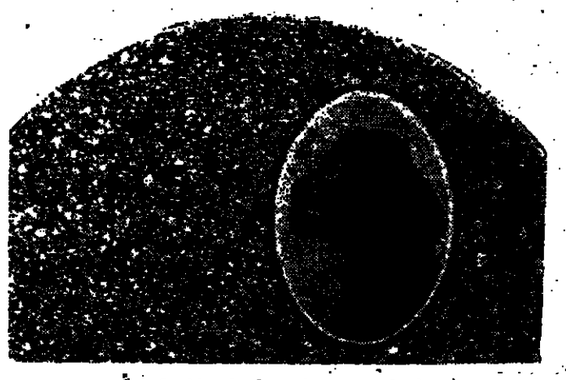
The Cimetiere des Chiens in the suburb of Asnieres is a comparatively recent manifestation of the ancient tradition of burying dogs, which since the Stone Age have been one of man's noblest companions.

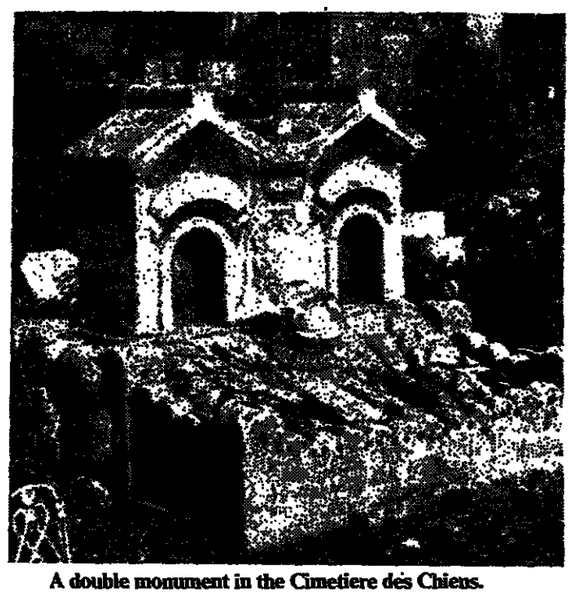
In ancient Egypt, dogs were interred in such places as the Catacomb of Dogs in Abydos. Rather than kill or abandon a dog, the Hidatsa Indians of North America would carry the dying animal with them to preserve its dignity until death. Then they would place the corpse in a river.

Lord Byron wished to be buried with his Newfoundland, but settled instead for a costly tomb for "Boatswain" in Newstead Abbey with part of the lengthy tribute reading, ". . . he had all the virtues of man, but none of his vices."

Today, dog graves range from a shallow pit in the backyard to a $13,000 mausoleum such as the one built by a New England woman for her two poodles. Between those extremes are the specialized pet cemeteries, one of the oldest and most interesting of which is the Cimetiere des Chiens.

Since the turn of the century, more than 35,000 dogs — and cats, birds, a horse, a monkey, a turtle and a lion — have been buried there. Most of the graves are small, marked with simple plaques, large stones or carved





A double monument in the Cimetiere des Chiens.

memorials, many of which bear photographs of the pet.

Dogs predominate, with every type represented from mutt to mastiff, every role from a police dog to royalty's pet, and every name from Annette to Zou-Zou. There is even a Knabschon, a Nouchka, a Nero and a Jim, the latter having been, to judge from his photograph, a pugnacious Boston terrier.

A few semi-celebrities are scattered about as well: the winner of the Grand Steeplechase of Paris in 1920, the cat of the 19th-century rightist politician and journalist Henri Rochefort, and a Rin Tin Tin.

It is the inscriptions on the stones, however, that most demonstrates the special relationship between dog and man. An inscription dated 1915-1925 says: "Dick, my faithful companion in the trenches."

Another reads: "Sweet little Mopsik, so brave and affectionate, so faithful and so much better than us; in return for the treasures of your tender and noble heart we have killed you! Because, old and ill, you suffered and we suffered with you. Sweet Mopsik, pardon your ungrateful masters, their pain is eternal." Many others, in varying degrees, echo that theme of man's respect for his canine friends.

Marguerite Durand, who performed at the Comedie-Francaise, started the cemetery in 1899, saying of her furry beneficiaries, "These creatures are small enough to be held in one's hand, but in one's heart they take up a much greater space."

She gathered around her such Belle Epoque personalities as Sully Prudhomme, Camille Saint-Saens, Emile Zola and the younger Alexandre Dumas to assist in the founding of the cemetery. Durand was also a well-known journalist. She dabbled in politics, feminism (starting one of France's early feminist journals), and of course pets. Today, a Paris library bears her name.

Hideout

The cemetery was founded on the Ile de la Recette, one of two islands in the Seine, rechristened Ile des Ravageurs by the French novelist Eugene Sue in his book "The Mysteries of Paris." He described the island as a hideout for thieves and layabouts who at night would row to this isolated refuge.

Where there once were two islands, today there are none — an ambitious construction project has shifted the earth from the neighboring island to connect the Ile des Ravageurs with the bank.

The Cimetiere des Chiens has been preserved, however, and behind its period facade a carved St. Bernard surveys the solemn people moving among the plots.

PEOPLE: Hong Kong Suits Get Duke of Kent in Dutch

The smartly dressed Duke of Kent, cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, has come under fire for buying some of his suits in Hong Kong. Labor Party legislators and other critics said the duke was unpatriotic not to "buy British" when the domestic textile industry is having a rough time against foreign competition. The 45-year-old nobleman served in the British colony when he was in the army. He now is vice chairman of the exports-boosting British Overseas Trade Board. Labor MP Frank Allaun said the duke "should be able to afford a British suit on the 60,000 pounds ($135,000) he gets from the state every year." An aide said the duke "normally buys his clothes in London."

* * *

A six-foot-tall statue of Charlie Chaplin discovered by police in London's Leicester Square over the weekend has been claimed by English musical comedy star, Tommy Steele. It is to be used in Steele's show at the Prince of Wales Theater, just off the tourist-packed square in London's West End. The fiberglass statue of Chaplin had police baffled. It required eight burly policemen and a truck move it to the Bow Street Police Station, where Steele was planning to pick it up.

* * *

Birdwatcher James Vardaman of Jackson, Miss., set a record last year by sighting 698 different birds in North America, but despite a heroic last-minute effort, he fell tantalizingly short of his personal goal of 700 sightings. Vardaman had a jet chartered Dec. 30 to take him to Miami and Brownsville, Texas, where scouts had reported seeing a striped-headed tanager and a golden crowned warbler, which would have given him his magic number. "Well, damned if they didn't disappear the next day," he said.

* * *

When the Russian pianist Lazar Berman and the American pianist Andrew Litton turned up at Steinway's in New York recently to try out pianos they compared notes and found out that they each will be playing Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" in the other's country. Berman, 50, will play the work March 30 in Newark, N.J., while Litton, 20, is scheduled to do it tomorrow in Moscow with the Soviet State Symphony. Litton, still studying at Juilliard, was invited to tour the Soviet Union by Yevgeny Svetlanov, music director of the State Symphony, who first heard him play while his orchestra was touring the United States when Litton was only and had taken an interest in his career ever since.

* * *

Former first lady Betty wants to keep it that way — for In an interview with Lucille Parade magazine, she says, "I think of the kids when we were the White House . . . that probably the hardest time of lives." Lucille said, "I can't imag anyone wanting to be president think Jerry could do it . . . was hoping for his sake and that he didn't." Says Mrs. "I'm hoping for my sake . . . Meanwhile, Lucille's son Arnaz Jr. married actress Purl in a private ceremony in Angeles. The groom's sister was one of the bridesmaids and tor Dean Paul Martin and Martin Jr. were ushers. Am those attending were Lucille her husband, Gary Morton, Desi Sr. and his wife.

* * *

It will cost Donald Tennant $1 to make his point but he hopes Max Baucus gets the message pounds worth. Tennant saved year's supply of unsolicited including mailings from Baucus other members of Montana's gressional delegation — and on ed it on Dec. 31. He had 876 79 pounds, enough to fill a 30 lon kettle. "Senators and con men irritate me the most," he "They send their mail free, until their free franking privilege to me about their good work. I have franking privileges to write them. They are my representati Tennant, a biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service, said resented the reduced rates busi es get for bulk mailings. He was successful in earlier attempts to the post office to deliver only first class mail to his box. Tennant he would send the entire colle to Baucus' Washington, D.C., o

* * *

Edward Kosner, replaced last as editor of Newsweek maga will join CBS Publications as president for editorial planning development, a post in which said, "I'll be concentrating a on heightening the energy and phasis of the editorial produ our consumer magazines." Ko was dismissed by Newsweek June after 16 years with the m zine. He was succeeded by L Bernstein, and since then has be consultant to ABC News.

— SAMUEL R

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